# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,807—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1883.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains | 1883. TUESDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. THAMES ...... | 4101 | 750 | W. D. Anderson | ...17th July. |
| L. MALWA ...... | 2869 | 500 | A. C. Loggia | ..24th ,, |
| L. INDUS ........ | 3462 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | ..31st ,, |
| — GWALIOR ...... | 2733 | 500 | M. de Horne | .........7th Aug. |
| L. SIAM ......... | 3041 | 500 | E. Ashdown | ..14th ,, |
| — VENETIA ...... | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | ..21st ,, |
| L. PEKIN ......... | 3000 | 600 | A. Symons | ..28th ,, |
| — SURAT ........ | 3142 | 530 | C. R. Edwards | ..4th Sept. |
| L. CATHAY ...... | 2983 | 5 0 | W. M. Robbie | ..11th ,, |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANCONA ........ | 3128 | 600 | R. G. Murray | .........27th July. |
| TEHERAN ........ | 2588 | 400 | | ..10th Aug. |
| DECCAN ......... | 3129 | 550 | A. W. Adamson | ..24th ,, |
| SUTLEJ ......... | 4182 | 750 | A. H. Johnson | ..7th Sept. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE s.s. "MALWA," leaving on 24th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

July 10.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | To Marseilles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. R 500 | Including wines. | I Class .. R 520 | Including wines. |
| II do. .... 340 | | II do. .... 350 | |
| III do. .... 150 | With food. | III do. .... 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA on Wednesday .................... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday .................... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R :0
,, ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. .8
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 1.0
,, ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. :3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

• REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .......... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

BALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA ............ | G. Ragusin..... | 3,500 | 550 | 28th July. |
| ORION ............ | F. Mahorcich.. | 3,500 | 500 | 28th Aug. |
| VORWAERTS ...... | F. Egger ....... | 2,391 | 450 | 28th Sept. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.. | Rs. 450 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........ | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | HP. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS ... | F. Egger ........... | 2,391 | 450 | 27th July |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

| | Capts. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. MERTON HALL. | Verrill. | 4,100 | 500 | on or about 20th July. |

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

### COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS

BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOMAS COOK & SON issue tickets from India (with or without Hotel coupons) enabling passengers to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, &c., at reduced rates.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c., and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby row, Bombay.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines noted below,* has been EXTENDED from the 1st July to the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at Simla not later than the 1st September.

* Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Kurrachee.
Bombay—Busreh (via Kurrachee).

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Foreign Post Branch.

Simla, the 19th May.

### ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.
AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.
A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 2 th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

**Rs. 50,** RUPEES FIFTY. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s LEVER WATCH, in extra heavy Sterling Silver case, hunting and half-hunting, Keyless action, Guaranteed first-class time-keepers, neat in appearance though durable and strong.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

### NOVELTIES IN PLUSH BAGS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

### BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| IODOFORM GAUZE. | BORIC LINT. |
| EUCALYPTUS GAUZE. | SALICYLIC WOOL. |
| CARBOLIZED GAUZE. | CARBOLIZED TOW. |
| CARBOLISED WOOL. | MARINE LINT. |
| BORIC WOOL. | ABSORBENT WOOL. |

ANTISEPTIC BANDAGES.
ESMARCH'S AND MARTIN'S RUBBER BANDAGES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

| | Cash price. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware— | |
| No. 000 Half gallon size .. .. | 7 8 |
| Wicker covered .. | 9 8 |
| ,, 00 One and a half gallon size .. | 9 0 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered .. | 12 8 |
| ,, 0 Two and a half gallon size .. | 12 8 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered .. | 14 8 |
| ,, 1 Three and a half gallon size .. | 17 0 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered .. | 20 8 |
| ,, 2 Five gallon size .. | 24 0 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered .. | 27 0 |
| ,, 3 Six ,, .. | 30 0 |
| Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity .. | 40 0 |
| Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool .. .. .. | 40 0 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SPECIAL BRANDS FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

| | Per doz. quarts. |
|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE—Camuset ......................Rs. | 46 0 |
| SHERRY—Saccone .............................. | 21 0 |
| ,, Ashburner .............................. | 21 0 |
| ,, Generosa ............................... | 22 0 |
| ,, Feltoe's Specialite ..................... | 23 0 |
| CLARET—Pontet Canet .......................... | 18 0 |
| ,, Mouton ................................ | 14 0 |
| ,, St. Emilien (very choice) ............. | 13 0 |
| MARSALA ......................................... | 12 0 |
| PORT—Old Crusted ............................... | 26 0 |
| BRANDY—Coyle ..................................... | 31 0 |
| ,, Luze .................................. | 28 0 |
| ,, Gautier ............................... | 24 0 |
| ,, Blanchy ............................... | 21 0 |
| WHISKY—Lorne ...................................... | 22 0 |
| ,, Hazelburn ............................. | 22 0 |
| AUSTRALIAN Carbinet (a rich, pure Wine of Burgundy character) ............... | 20 0 |
| ,, Bombay bottled ........................ | 18 0 |
| MAX GREGOR'S Red Ofner Auslese .................. | 25 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, .. 2 doz. pints. | 27 8 |
| ,, Carlowitz Finest Selected .................. | 27 8 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, .. 2 doz. pints. | 31 0 |

Attention is invited to these Prices.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOW READY,

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ........................ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ........................ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

### PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

| Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a. | | Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 27 0 | ... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ... ... ...Saumur... | 15 0 |
| | Pure excellent quality, perfect condition. | |
| 34 0 | ... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry... | 18 8 |
| | A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption. | |
| 40 0 | ... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery... | 21 8 |
| | The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order. | |
| 50 0 | ... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry... | 26 8 |
| | Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour. | |
| 50 0 | ... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"... | 26 8 |
| | This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India. | |
| 55 0 | ... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Heidsieck's Dry Monopole... | 29 0 |
| | A famous Dry Wine. | |
| 34 0 | ... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality... | 19 0 |
| | Choice with charming bouquet. | |
| 41 0 | ... Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil... | 22 8 |
| | This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour. | |
| 30 0 | ... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ... ...Fine quality... | 16 0 |
| | Pale Muscatel flavour. | |
| 35 0 | ... Sparkling ... HOCK ... ... ...Superior quality... | 19 0 |
| | A Wine with great flavour and softness. | |
| 42 0 | ... Sparkling ... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein... | 23 0 |
| | This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities. | |
| 38 0 | ... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red... | 21 0 |
| | An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy. | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! !

MADE TO MEASURE, { **HOAR & CO.'S** PERFECT FITTING. } OR READY FOR USE.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

| | Rs. | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs. | 6 for 36 | TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable... | 6 for 46 |
| FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs | 6 for 30 | BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk) .............. | 6 for 52 |
| PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform.................. | 6 for 23 | SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ........................ | 6 for 56 |
| BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs........................ | 6 for 28 | CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel.................. | 6 for 52 |
| BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.............. | 6 for 32 | SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury.................. | 6 for 72 |
| SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs.............. | 6 for 36 | | |

CASH DISCUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

**HOAR & CO.,** SHIRT-MAKERS, **BOMBAY.**

ESTABLISHED 1866.

### FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

### IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
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Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month ; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

### RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS. BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

### ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

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|---|---|
| DIAMOND HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND CLUSTER | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND SOLITAIRE | RINGS. |
| RUBY HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| EMERALD HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |

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NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

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BOMBAY.

### HOMEWARD BOUND.

EVERY REQUISITE for the JOURNEY can be procured at our WELL-KNOWN

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

Boardship Chairs.
Sleeping Suits.
Blue Serge Suits.
Flannel Shirts.
Oxford-cloth Shirts.
Colored French Shirts.
Overland Trunks.
Portmanteaus.
Gladstone Bags.
Travelling Bags in great variety.
Sovereign Boxes.
Sponges and Bags.
Dressing Gowns.
Brown Holland Suits.
Courier Bags.
Hair Brushes.
Eau de Cologne.
Hat Guards.
Nail Scissors.
Gayetty's Paper.
Money Belts.
Clothes Bags.
Canvas Deck Shoes.
Slippers.
Overcoats.
Ulsters, very warm.
Cardigan Jackets.
Rugs and Straps.
Scotch Mauds.
Warm Gloves.
Warm Socks.
Under-vests and Pants.
Tooth Brushes.
Tooth Paste and Powder.
Tweed Caps and Hats.
Andre's Terai Hats.
Paper Collars.
Handy Dressing Cases.
Lavender Water.
Sun Umbrellas.
Pen Knives.
Warm Mufflers.
Warm Mitts.
Cheap Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Marine Soap.
Metal Soap Boxes.
Metal Shaving Brushes.
Clothes Brushes.
Sun Helmets and Pugrees.
Traveller's Hold-alls.
Glengary Caps.
Tam-o'-Shanters.

All goods are of guaranteed quality and are very moderately priced.

10 per cent. discount is allowed off purchases exceeding Rs. 20.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

### AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| AMERICAN ORGAN— | Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves, improved Bellows, Ivory Fronts to Keys, Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best Finish, Walnut Case ... ... ... | 500 |
| Ditto | UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops. (New Model) ... | 500 |
| Ditto | With Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and two Swells ... | 450 |
| Ditto | In Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells. An entirely New Model ... | 650 |

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops... ... ... | 450 |
| Ditto 13 Stops and two Swells ... ... ... | 750 |

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds, Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee) Forte and Knee Swell... ... ... | 300 |

AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Very neat Instrument, in Gothic Case, 4 Octaves and Knee Swell ... ... | 16 |

THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ... ... ... | 12 |

### HARMONIUMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Rs. 100 to ... ... ... | 500 |
| Church Harmonium (by Alexandra), Massive Oak Case, handsomely Carved Consoles, Five Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops ... ... | 800 |

THE MINIATURE HARMONIUM
With Case.
Compass 4 Octaves, three Stops.
Solid Polished Blackwood. Rs. 200.

THE TRAVELLING HARMONIUM.
Compass 3½ Octaves, one Stop and Knee-swell.
(This shuts up into a very small compass.)
Price Rs. 200.

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO.,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.
Small Bottles ........................Re. 0 14
Large Bottles ........................Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
and all other articles in this material,

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

| No. | 000 | 00 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 7-8 | 9-8 | 12-8 | 17-8 | 24-8 |
| Capacity | ½ gall. | 1½ galls. | 2½ galls. | 3½ galls. | 5 galls. |

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per Tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

### REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

THE REWARD of Rupees 5,000 offered by a public notification, dated 1st June last, for the arrest of RATTONJI RASTOMJI WADIA, commonly called KAKU WADIA, who was lately employed in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, REMAINS IN FORCE till further notice.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS and Co. have the pleasure to inform their constituents that they have now PLACED Mr. F. COOK in charge of their Bombay Establishment.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1883.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

MRS. HAINSWORTH, MIDWIFE and MONTHLY NURSE, Byculla Cottages. Reference to Ladies in Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.—"I consider Mrs. Hainsworth a very skilful nurse. * * * She is particularly attentive, and careful both of mother and infant, bright in the sick room, and most obliging. She is the first nurse I had in India, but she has given me as great, if not greater, satisfaction than any of those I have had in England, and this is my sixth.—Bombay, June 25, 1883."

INDIAN CHILDREN.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a COMFORTABLE HOME for orphan or Indian Children with a French Roman Catholic Lady at CLIFTON. Every educational advantage with conscientious care. Reference—

Hon. LADY CLIFFORD,
Dinan, Cotes du Nord ;

Or, Mrs. HENRY LUTTRELL,
Badgworth Court,
Axebridge, Somerset.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be BOOKED from stations south of Surat as far as Surat, and from stations north of Sayan as far as Sayan.

Goods cannot yet be booked further than Sachin by stations south thereof, or further than Kim by stations north thereof.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

JAMES THORBURN, Esquire,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned Members of the Chamber of Commerce, request you to CALL a GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER to consider the advisability of ALTERING the TONNAGE SCALE for SEEDS and WHEAT, and to pass such Resolutions as may be agreed to.—Yours faithfully,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
WALLACE & Co.,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
LYON & Co.,
RALLI BROTHERS,
and 18 others.

Bombay, 16th June, 1883.

IN accordance with the foregoing Requisition, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber IS HEREBY CONVENED for FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

JAMES THORBURN,
Chairman.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce 30th June, 1883.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TO BE LET**, with immediate possession, up to 8th September, a partly furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Rent only Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 80.
An upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Tardeo. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, as OFFICES only, commodious and airy ROOMS in Meadow-street, lately in the occupation of G. Teil, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Railway Station, vacated by W. Merrett, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, from 1st August, a BUNGALOW on the Mount-road, Mazagon, now occupied by W. H. Hussey, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, the "SEA VIEW" at Bandora. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, either for a short period or till end of March, 1884, the lower part of an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill. Two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, one drawing-room, very large verandah, separate kitchen, separate entrance, chunam flooring, large stable. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Khetwady. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, ROOMS at Grant Buildings. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, PANORAMA HOUSE on Chinchpoogly Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, the TOP-FLOOR of the old High Court building. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a RESIDENCE in Rampart-row for Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, furnished, for four months, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW near "Mazagon Castle," consisting of drawing and dining rooms, 3 bed-rooms, &c. Water and gas laid on. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a pleasantly situated BUNGALOW at Mazagon, only five minutes' drive from the Prince's Dock, suitable for a family or two bachelors. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by C. Lowell, Esquire. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Victoria-road, Byculla. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Dadur, near the Railway Station, vacated by C. B. D. Marks, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a BUNGALOW at Byculla for Rs. 55. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a small BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, furnished, the TOP-FLOOR of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a BUNGALOW in Colaba for Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a furnished RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a well furnished BUNGALOW, at Mazagon. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a BUNGALOW on Clare-road, Byculla, for Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, "FINLAY LODGE," on Chinchpoogly Hill. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a commodious HOUSE with extensive grounds at Mazagon, known as the Mazagon Police Office. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria-road for Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 110.
The GROUND-FLOOR of a Bungalow at Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, an OFFICE in Rampart-row for Rs. 150, and another Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LEL**, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone-circle, opposite the Custom House. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a SMALL OFFICE in Elphinstone-circle, opposite the Custom House. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, the FIRST FLOOR of the old *Bombay Gazette* building. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, THREE RESIDENCES in Hornby-row for Rs. 60, 80, and 135. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, three SMALL OFFICES in Meadow-street. Rent Rs. 30, 40, and 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, an OFFICE in Church-lane, for Rs. 65. One in Dean-lane for Rs. 55. Two in Apollo-street, Rs. 50 and 85. One in Victoria Buildings, Rs. 30. Two in Forbes-street, Rs. 70 and 100. One in Elphinstone-circle, Rs. 80. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a SHOP in Meadow-street, lately in the occupation of the Caxton Printing Press. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a SHOP in Hummum-street. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

**TO BE LET**, a LARGE SHOP in Hornby-row. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**S. S. ARMENIA** has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

**S. S. BERTHA** has ARRIVED from LONDON and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of Goods AT ONCE, otherwise they will be removed from the Dock at their risk and expense. No claim will be admitted unless previously passed by the Captain.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

**SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO** per Italian Mail-steamer MANILLA, Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 16th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at PRINCE'S DOCK.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

**WANTED, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER** with a good practical knowledge of Railway construction; salary up to Rs. 450, with Rs. 5 a day travelling allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to CHIEF ENGINEER, ROHILKUND and KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited, Naini Tal.

REGISTERED
SILVER NOVELTY PENCIL CASES
OF VARIETIES,
Rs. 10 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

SOUNDY & CO., Limited.
NOTICE.

**AT** a General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company held on Saturday, July 14th, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share was made PAYABLE on and after the 25th instant, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary & Manager.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1883-84.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, as required by Sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the VALUATION of all HOUSES, BUILDINGS and LANDS liable to the Municipal Rates in FORT, MANDVI, BYCULLA and PAREL and MAHIM WARDS, has been COMPLETED, and that the Assessment Book for these Wards may be inspected at the Municipal office.

Also that the Acting Municipal Commissioner will, on the 6th August next, proceed to revise the said valuation.

All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing, and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

**WE**, the undersigned Merchants, hereby inform that the GOODS (Grain and Seed, etc.) will be SOLD to Bombay European Firms and other merchants on the following CONDITIONS, viz.—

From 17th instant receipts for Goods sold will be accepted after deducting tare of empty gunny bags (if large bag, two and three-fourth lbs. per bag, and small bag, two and one-fourth lbs. per bag), and payment for such goods sold will be received in full.

If empty gunny bags are not returned within one month from the date of weighment of goods value of such bags will be claimed.

KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS. DEWJEE PURBUT.
HURDAS PREMJEE. KHUTOW VEERJEE.
WAGJEE NANJEE. VISRAM ASSOO.
DOSSA MOOLJEE. And seventy-seven others.
NUPPOO NENSEE.
Bombay, 15th July, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at noon on 20th July, 1883, at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona, for Contract for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Commissariat Department at Poona for the calendar year 1884, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated valued of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTHEHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1883.

CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.

**THIS** preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in Cholera and Diarrhœa. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in case of emergency and when beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS ! !
KIMBALL'S
CELEBRATED AMERICAN
"VANITY FAIR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,
Unsurpassed for Purity, Delicacy, and Excellence.
DAINTY SWEET BIT EVER MADE ! !
"I find none equal to it."
"It is the best Tobacco I ever smoked."
"Vanity Fair is the KING of all by its aromatic flavour," &c.
Price list sent free on application.
B. S. MADON & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

**A MONTHLY PUBLICATION** containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY.**—A large MUSICAL BOX playing 12 "Sankey and Moody's" popular Hymns, TO BE SOLD cheap.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

**SINGER'S STANDS** at the head of all machines. Never surpassed or equalled. Victorious in every contest. Latest in 1882. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

**APPLES.**—Fresh Australian APPLES for dessert, a small consignment just received.—W. J. ESSAI, Provision Cash Stores.

**FIVE MINUTES**, Rs. 2-8 per 250. The smallest smoke obtainable of a Cocanada Cheroot, quite as good as Cigarettes.—HOWARD & Co., Bombay.

**NATIVE OVERSEERS, CLERKS and TIME-KEEPERS REQUIRED** for Railway works. Apply by letter to J. T. LINDSLEY, Esq., Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

**FOR SALE, B. A. H.**, raising 6, height 14·2½, quiet, sound, trained to harness and saddle, price Rs. 700. English Saddle and Bridle, A. 1 order, price Rs. 60. D. B. M. L. Gun, splendid ball, Gun A. 1 order, case complete, price Rs. 85. Apply to T. W. SCOTT, Esq., Waverley Hotel, Bombay.

**WANTED, a good LANDAU**, with one or a pair of steady Horses. Address 23, Marine-lines, Bombay.

**WANTED, a MUCCADUM**, must be a man of means and respectability. Terms to be had on application. Apply to B. S., care of this office.

**ART POTTERY**, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

**HATS.**—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

**CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES** in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

**THE CHAMPION CUE**, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

**TAILORING.**—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

**TAYLOR'S HOTEL**, Rampart-row, West, Fort, Bombay, is most conveniently situated in the centre of all business places. Personal supervision of Proprietress.

**MACLEAN'S GUIDE** to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

**JUST RECEIVED** a fresh consignment of Pure Darjeeling TEA, from GYREE GONG ESTATE, at Re. 1-8 per lb. packet.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Bombay.

**FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS**, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

**BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES**, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABKARI FARMS, 1883-84, THANA DISTRICT.

**THE TENDERS** for the ABKARI FARMS of Talukas KALYAN and MURBAD for 1883-84 being unsatisfactory, the said Farms will be SOLD by AUCTION by the Collector of Thana, at his office in Thana, on the 20th July, 1883, at 2 o'clock noon.

The conditions of sale of the Farms may be learnt at the Collector's office.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 14th July, 1883.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.

**THIS SCHOOL** situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.

The system of education is thorough and liberal, and enables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.

Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THIS JOURNAL.

NOW READY.
GRAPHIC
AND
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
HOLIDAY NUMBERS,
With Coloured Picture.
Price Re. 1, by post Re. 1-4.
COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER AND COMPANY.
GOODALL'S FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, 10 quires cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes | 5 | 0 |
| VENETIAN CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes | 3 | 8 |
| BASKERVILLE CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes | 3 | 8 |
| PEARL CABINET, 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes | 2 | 12 |
| STANDARD CABINET, 5 quires note paper and 96 square envelopes | 1 | 12 |
| MAT GRAIN BOX, 2½ quires tinted-wove note paper and 48 square envelopes | 1 | 8 |
| PEARL BOX, 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes | 1 | 8 |
| ALDINE BOX, 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes | 1 | 12 |
| LINEN GRAIN BOX, 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes | 1 | 8 |
| NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 2 quires note paper, assorted gold and silver, 48 envelopes | 2 | 12 |
| NEW "JAPAESQUE" BOX, 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, bamboo pattern, for slighter mourning | 2 | 12 |
| PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, 24 sheet cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, any letter | 0 | 12 |
| TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, 24 sheets repped note paper and 24 square envelopes, any letter | 0 | 12 |
| FINE ARTS STATIONERY BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes | 1 | 8 |
| SUMMER & WINTER BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes | 1 | 8 |
| XYLOSOM NEW WRITING PAPER, 5 quires note and 100 square envelopes | 3 | 8 |
| GRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE, 24 cards with envelopes | 1 | 12 |
| CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK, 5 quires letter paper and 100 oblong envelopes | 4 | 0 |
| CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK, note paper and 100 oblong envelopes | 2 | 0 |
| Do. do do. ruled pencil, finest | 2 | 8 |

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 12 casks Japan ware consisting of tea sets, vases, beer jugs, lamp stands, and milk jugs, &c.

The above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome strong bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle, 6 years old.

Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.

4 pieces oil floor-carpet, 75 by 18.
1 „ oil stair-carpet, 75 by 3.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th July, 1883.

### NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

**INDIAN SQUARE PIANO**, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

**SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano**, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

**SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE** with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

**A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC** is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

**THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE**, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

**THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE**, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

**THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO**, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 466.

**SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand**, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, overstrung bass, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

**A SIMILAR** instrument to above but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800.

**THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand**, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

**THESE** Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

**THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.**—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

**THE MIGNON GRAND**, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

**COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.**—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4 ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

**ALWAYS IN STOCK**, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

**SECOND-HAND PIANOS** returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

**PIANOS for HIRE** in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
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who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate List with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 15th:—Sandal (s), from Colombo. Yesterday:—Gwalior (s), Venice; and Manilla (s), Marseilles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s), for Persian Gulf; Castledale (s), Dunkirk; and Madagascar (s), Hull.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Schubert | Suppé. |
| Cavatina | Anna Bolena | Donizetti. |
| Valse | Golden Love | Lamothe. |
| Selection | Un Ballo in Maschera | Verdi. |
| Valse | Venetia | Lowthian. |
| Gavotte | Le Charme | Thiere. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Armenia entered, and the s. s. Ravenna left, the dock yesterday.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A shed situated on the Oomercarry Sewer-road, and used as a place of worship by Hindus, fell in on Sunday night last. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 100.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A Hindoo lad named Canjee Pradan, aged about fourteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing 8 annas in cash, the money of his brother. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Seeta, woman, aged twenty-four years. It appears that the deceased having been scolded by her husband, took a quantity of opium and brandy, and died. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide. A Mussulman named Jaffer Abdoola, aged 20 years, died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday, where he was admitted on Sunday evening suffering from the effects of opium which he had administered to himself. A coroner's inquest will be held this morning.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—George Ewing and eight other European seamen of the British ship Dominion were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty, they being articled seamen. They were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—Bhumnee, woman, aged about seventy years, was on Saturday last severely bitten in the right arm by a monkey belonging to a Mr. Kingelhofer residing on the Naigaum-road. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The monkey was subsequently shot by the owner.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Yesterday afternoon a ship labourer named Maneck Dhondee was received into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from an incised wound, about an inch and a quarter in length on his neck just below the pomum adami. The patient stated that it was inflicted with a knife by a seaman of one of the vessels in the harbour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Todd-street, Fort, on the body of Bomonjee Ardaseer, aged ten years. It appears that the deceased whilst climbing up a skylight, was precipitated to the pavement, sixty or seventy feet below, by the sky-light giving way. He died from the injuries received. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A PHILANTHROPIC PAPER.—The *Subodha Patrika*, congratulating itself and its readers upon its appearance in an enlarged form, says:—"Should our humble concern bring in any profit—of which there has been none so far—it will not be applied to the use or benefit of any individual, but will be devoted towards the relief of distress or the removal of ignorance among the poorer and humbler classes of our countrymen."

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Fakeer Narayen Dundekar, with his pleader Gungadhur Relle, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and filed an information charging Narayen Wassedew Gamere, the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the fortnightly native journal called the *Dewagunya Dipika*, with defamation, in respect of an article appearing in that journal of the 6th June last, reflecting upon the character of the Dewagunya caste of Hindoos, to which the complainant belongs. He also prayed that a summons be issued against the accused. His worship granted the application. The summons is made returnable on the 31st instant.

THEFTS.—Natha Oomaid was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Chintoo Mohan. The prisoner was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Bhow Yemajee was yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing Rs. 11-12 in cash, the property of a Hindoo widow named Cassee, during her absence from her house at Parell, on Saturday morning last. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shallom Sukoojee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a cotton sheet, valued at 14 annas, the property of Mungooljee, a woman, from her residence at Dhobie-gully. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mohorum Sahan was yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a gunny bag, valued at 4 annas, the property of Kairaj Haimraj, from his grain store at the Ryan Market. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL DREVER, C. S. I.

THE remains of the late Colonel Drever were interred this morning at St. George's Cathedral Cemetery, with full military honours. A mounted police escort, consisting of eight inspectors and fourteen sergeants, paraded at the late Colonel's residence at a quarter past five, and a quarter of an hour later, the funeral *cortége* started for the cemetery. The coffin, mounted on a gun carriage, was covered with a purple pall, with a white border, and upon the coffin were placed the deceased officer's helmet and sword, and the insignia of his Companionship of the Star of India. Along the Mount-road, from Neill's statue, were drawn up the 22nd Regiment M. N. I., with band and colours, and here also were stationed a party of sixteen men, in charge of a sergeant, from the Essex Regiment, to act as bearers. Several Staff and Regimental Officers awaited the arrival of the funeral procession at this spot, as did also a very large number of gentlemen, including several ministers of various denominations. As the gun-carriage bearing the coffin wheeled into its position in the order of procession, the mounted escort lined the road, turned inwards, and all the officers saluted the coffin as it passed them. After a short pause, the band commenced a funeral march and the imposing procession started, chief mourners marching on either side of the coffin. Behind the coffin came a number of officers, of all branches of the service. At a short distance from the Cathedral, the procession halted, the ranks of the 22nd Regiment were turned inwards, and the men rested on their arms reversed. The remainder of the procession then moved on, until they arrived at the Cathedral gates, when the coffin was taken from the gun-carriage, and borne upon the shoulders of the men of the Essex Regiment, to the west entrance of the Cathedral. Several of the deceased's friends had assembled at the Cathedral, and when the service commenced, an immense concourse was present. The Reverend A. A. William (Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral) officiated. During the reading of the lesson, the 22nd Regiment were marched from the Mount-road to the cemetery, outside the gates of which they were drawn up. When the service had been concluded at the grave, three volleys were fired by the 22nd, and the mourners gradually dispersed, after taking a last look at the coffin, containing all that remained on earth of a gallant and true-hearted soldier. It is unnecessary to give a complete list of the officers present at the funeral, but it was instructive to note that, although a very short notice of the funeral being "military" was given, nearly all officers not on duty were present. Indeed nearly all Madras [illegible] was represented there. The large number [illegible] society [illegible] men who attended the funeral testified [illegible] of non-military [illegible] feelings so universally entertained to the kindly [illegible] and to the deep [illegible] tained towards the deceased [illegible] his widow and sympathy that is felt by all for [illegible] children.—*Madras Mail.*

### THE RAJARAM COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JULY 12.

THE annual prize-giving of the Rajaram College, after being put off from time to time owing to various adverse circumstances, was held last Saturday in the handsome hall of the College. The Regent of the State had kindly consented to preside, but unfortunately he was not well enough to be present. The Political Agent, Colonel H. W. Reeves, accordingly occupied the chair. The proceedings were commenced by the Principal, Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., who, rising amid the plaudits of the students, read the following report for the year ending the 31st March last:—

Of the three divisions of which the institution consists, two, viz., the College and the High School show a very satisfactory progress. The third division (viz., Sardars) suffers from the paucity of numbers, owing to the withdrawal of several pupils whose places were not filled up by the arrival of any new ones.

I. The College.—The numbers of the P. E. Class, as compared with former years, are as follows:—

| | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. on roll | 8 | 20 | 25 | 27 |
| „ appeared | 5 | 15 | 18 | |
| „ passed | 2 | 4 | 11 | |

It will be seen that out of a class of twenty-five, eighteen were found fit to present themselves for examination; the result of fourteen passed (nearly 78 per cent.) is indeed gratifying and surpasses that of any other College in the Presidency. The greater number of these students had taken high places in their matriculation examination, and I found them decidedly above the average in the intelligence they showed in the lecture-room. Two of them, G. K. Sovani and H. S. Phadanis, who passed in the second class, were granted Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 and are studying in Elphinstone College. Of the other twelve, two are in Elphinstone College, one in the Deccan College, one in Wilson's College, Bombay, and nine in our 1st B. A. Class. The class this term numbers twenty-seven, or two more than last year. They come from the following schools:—

14 from Rajaram High School.
2 „ Belgaum „
3 „ Dharwa „
1 „ Miraj „
1 „ Satara „
1 „ Private Tuition.

They did not, as a rule, take such high places in Matriculation as their predecessors, and I can see the difference in the lecture-room. Still I have noticed decided progress in the class during the year, and I have every hope that they will do well.

In the month of December I received a memorial asking for a 1st B. A. Class. In February, I received intimation through the Director of Public Instruction that the University Syndicate had decided to recommend to the Senate the recognition of the class with effect from the beginning of the current year. As there were three undergraduates anxious to join the class, I opened it in February, in order that they might keep the term, and also not get altogether behindhand in the subjects, to be taken up for the next examination. Several of the students who passed the Previous from our class and asked for the 1st B. A. Class here, in order to make sure of their term had joined the Deccan College. Five of them have joined us this term, thus bringing the number in our 1st B. A. Class up to nine, which is very encouraging for a beginning.

II. High School.—This shows a small but steady increase.

| | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average No. on rolls | 278 | 284 | 287 |
| „ daily attendance | 244 | 253 | 256 |
| No. at the end of year | 293 | 303 | 322 |

Though the average for the year is only about the same as last, the roll shows an increase of nineteen on the 31st March. I may mention that the number to-day is 343. This increase in number renders more urgent than ever the question, to which I alluded last year, of the want of increased accommodation. You, sir, in your address at our prize-giving last year alluded with approval to my suggestion that the best way out of the difficulty would be to have a separate Arts and Sardars' College. But we must manage as best we can until some means are devised of raising the requisite funds for that scheme.

Last year we were able to congratulate ourselves on a great improvement in the Matriculation results. This year, regarded in the light of percentage, the results are even better.

| | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. presented | 30 | 26 | 22 |
| No. passed | 10 | 18 | 17 |

The Sir G. Le Grand Jacob Scholarship of Rs. 10 was won by V. S. Kelkar, who also received an Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 10. Alfred Scholarships were also granted to Bhide and Desai, who have joined our Previous class. An Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 was given to B. G. Thakur, who has joined the Grant Medical College. Of the other matriculates six have joined our college, three are preparing for the pleaders' and sub-judges examination, one has obtained employment in the Postal Department, and one is a private tutor to a Sardar. Two old Rajaram pupils have passed the LL.B., and two the B. A. Examination. One of the B. A. men came in the 1st Class, and both of them have been appointed Junior Fellows at Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. Six old pupils have passed the 1st B.A.

It is gratifying to find that all the fourteen young men who passed the Previous Examination this year from the College have joined some College or other to prosecute their further studies.

The Educational Inspector's full report on the examination of the school which he held in December last, has not yet been received. The list shows that the 2nd Standard did best with 76 per cent. passed in all subjects, and the 4th Standard worst with 40 per cent. The average for all the classes was 60 per cent., which is an improvement on the previous year.

III. Sardars.—This is the department of the College which does not yet promise to flourish, and is the least encouraging. In the course of the last year, we received no accession worth mentioning, as Jabbarkhan, one of the cousins of the Nabob of Savanur, rejoined the college in July and left in December. There are now seven sardars on the roll against ten last year. The Raja of Mudhol, the Nabob of Savanur, and the Desai of Wantmori left the College during the year. The first has completed his education, and was invested with the charge of his State in February last year, after preliminary training in magisterial work for six months. He is the second chief that has left the College. As his education has been solid, we shall watch with interest his career, which opens with promise. To mark the feeling of gratitude with which he left us, and to commemorate his installation, he has presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to the college, to be devoted towards founding a fellowship in the name of his father, or towards founding a professorship. It has not yet been decided, I believe exactly how the endowment shall be utilized. The Nabob of Savanur was removed from the College with the view of investing him with the charge of his State. He is fairly intelligent, but as far as his education goes, his progress has been poor. It is but fair that sardars ought to be expected to know as much as is required for the 1st class Public Service examination standard, though it is our desire to give them a general education equal to that of graduates; and many of the younger sardars who have commenced their education here will, we hope, attain to that degree of excellence. At present, there being no restriction, they pay less and less attention to their studies as they advance in years, for they know that whether they study or not, when they come of age they are sure to be invested with their powers. If mamlutdars and sub-judges are subject to the ordeal of a very crucial test before they are invested with civil or criminal powers, there is no reason why there should not be some such milder test in the case of sardars before they are invested with such responsible and extensive powers. As education is advancing among the people, a time will soon come when they will not be satisfied with such uneducated rulers. If the chiefs want to enjoy their hereditary positions, they must show that they are qualified for them. I feel much impressed with the idea that if Government would require some examination as a test of general education to be passed by every chief before his State powers would be granted to him, our work of educating them would be more easy, successful, and satisfactory in every way. I trust that Government will consider the matter worthy of consideration. The Desai of Wantmuri was removed from this College to Belgaum in July last. He had made considerable progress and was studying the 5th A. V. Standard. He passed the 1st class Public Service examination, held in September last. I think it was a pity that the scene of his studies was changed after a stay of more than four years at Kolhapore, just at the time when he was about to complete his education. Of the seven left on the roll, Balasaheb, Chief of Miraj, Narayanrao Rajopadhye, and Kedarrao Mhaisalkar are studying the sixth department standard with the second class in the High School; and the other four, Bhosle of Akalkot, Abasaheb of Vishalgarh, Babasaheb of Inchalkaranji, and Appasaheb Sarlaskar, are taught separately in all subjects except English for which they attend the fourth and fifth standard classes of the High School. The three senior sardars keep a respectable rank in their class, the Rajopadhye generally within the first five. They have made fair progress in all subjects. The Rajapadhye passed the annual examination with credit and took the ninth rank in his class of forty-seven boys. Balasaheb also passed in all subjects except dictation. The junior sardars are progressing fairly. The Sarlaskar passed creditably in the annual examination held by the Educational Inspector, and his progress deserves to be specially noticed. The Inspector was particularly pleased with his knowledge of English and his powers of translation.

The education of natives is a difficult and delicate problem. The ideas of the people with respect to education are often vague, and generally very limited. The acquisition of knowledge, or rather the accumulation of information on various useful subjects, is, according to them, generally speaking, the end and aim of education. The formation of a manly and truthful character, and improvement in the tone and manner of living, scarcely enter into their programme. This mechanical and limited conception of the province of education cannot satisfy an English educationist. He considers that his business is not merely with standards and examinations, and that his duties are not limited to the school-room and the school-time. He wishes to embrace a wider range, but in increasing his field of usefulness, he meets with difficulties arising from the prejudices and social habits of the people. Even in promoting a habit of out-door exercise he has to combat strange notions and prejudices, but perseverance and caution overcome them in the course of time. Cricket and other games have now become very popular here, and I believe they have had a very beneficial effect on the general health of the pupils. In proof of this I may state that out of a total of 343 as many as 310 have been attending the school daily this week. Mr. Kelkar, who has the charge of these games, takes great interest in them; he deserves my warm thanks for the great assistance he has rendered. During last term the students of the higher classes acted Tara, the Marathi adaptation of Cymbeline, and it appears the performance was even more popular than that of last year.

The annual Prayag gathering is a great promoter of social feeling. This year about 150 pupils took part in the picnic, and prizes were given for competition in Marathi-speaking, poems, and singing. Our thanks are due to Khansaheb Meherjeebhoy, the chief judge and member of the Council of Regency and to Mr. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale, private secretary to the Regent of Kolhapore, who contributed substantially to the prize fund, and [illegible] were present at the gathering.

The prizes for [illegible] best Marathi speeches on "Female Education" were [illegible] by Narayan Krishna Agashi and Krishnajee Narayan Pandit. The prizes for the best Sanskrit and Marathi poems were won by Krishnajee Narayan Pandit and Lakshman Raghunath Kalekar.

The competition in singing was a new one, and the competitors few, but Martand Devane deservedly won the first prize, and the second was given to Harolikar. I must here mention another kind friend of the college, Dr. Sinclair, who presented books to the value of Rs. 20 for the boy in the matriculation class who passed best in English. During the year we had some very successful sports, half the contests being open to all the boys attending any school in Kolhapore. The boys took great interest in them. Gymnastic exercises have been regularly carried on under the College gymnast, Mr. Ruttonjee. I personally examined all the classes in December, when 74 per cent. of those examined passed.

The Library was increased by about 200 volumes at a cost of Rs. 480. It now possesses a good collection of reference books of great use to both undergraduates and teachers.

There were several changes in the staff during the year. The 1st assistant master, Kolatkar, was transferred to Sholapur in the beginning of the year, and was succeeded by Mr. Kelkar from Satara, who joined in June. Later on Messrs. Dhulekar and Karandikar, 2nd and 4th assistant masters, were transferred to Kalian and Satara, and Messrs. Godbole and Sathe were appointed in their stead. I was sorry to lose these three masters, who had proved themselves good teachers and useful assistants; however, I feel sure from what I have seen of their work that their successors will prove as efficient.

There has been no change in the College staff. I think that the success of the pupils shows that Professors Wakharkar and Paranjape, and Mr. Modak, have all done thoroughly good work during the year. My thanks are due to them for their willing co-operation in every way, as well as to the High School assistants generally.

The reading of the report, which was received with applause, was followed by recitations; after which Mrs. Waller ascended the dais and presented their books to the prize-winners. Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, member of the Council of Regeny, then read the following speech which had been prepared for the occasion by the Regent, Aba Saheb:—

Ranees, Colonel Reeves, ladies, gentlemen, Mr. Candy, professors, masters, and boys,—I congratulate the principal, professors, and masters upon the steady progress which is shown by the results of the Previous and Matriculation Examinations and the high rank our college is taking not only in the university examination, but also in the estimation of the public, as shown by the increased at[illegible] in the College division.

It is very kind of you, Mr. Candy, and of your assistants that you undertook to teach the 1st B. A. Class, by devoting additional hours to college work, and thus adding very heavily to the onerous duties you have already to perform.

With regard to the want of proper accommodation for some of the classes of the High School division, the Council of Regency is prepared to place at your disposal the old girls' school-house, and some of the lower classes may be removed to that building.

I am sorry to find that the education of sirdars is not progressing as it ought to do, but it should be remembered that the number of minor sirdars in S. M. C. is small, and the system of educating them will have to be changed. With regard to the test for the qualification of sirdars when taking charge of their estates, the matter appears easy enough at first sight, but when practical rules are to be framed, there are difficulties in the way which one can scarcely imagine. I am of opinion that no ruling can be made for a long time to come, because the time has not yet arrived, and if anything be done now, it will be a hasty measure.

Your account of the acting of the play and the Prayag excursion are full of interest: both the institutions are a source of great improvement, and are sure to produce great results in time to come; at the same time, I think College and High School students, who are advanced, will properly understand the intention with which such plays are acted, and they will perform them hereafter in a proper spirit, as I am fully aware they do now; and I am sure the success in the future will be proportionately large.

The subject of giving a proper site for the play-ground for the students of the college, which I consider very necessary, is under the consideration of the Council of Regency, and I hope the matter will soon be settled.

My noble friend, the Chief of Mudhol, had been receiving education in this College for some time, and in order to mark the appreciation of the benefit of the instruction he has received in this institution, he has generously given a handsome donation of Rs. 15,000. The Council of Regency express their thanks to him, and hope that other chiefs will follow his example.

Before concluding what I am saying, I wish to address a few words of advice to the students. The State is trying to give its subjects higher education for their welfare and their moral, material, and intellectual advancement; and I justly hope that all the students will work hard and pass their examinations successfully, and bring credit to the institution in which they learn, and make use of the knowledge they acquire here by applying the same for good purposes only. Moreover, it is my earnest desire that your aim should not be Government or State service only; most of you will endeavour to acquire such knowledge as will enable you to enter some other walks of life.

Colonel Reeves, after assuring every one that he hoped the Regent's indisposition would be very temporary, said "he would touch on some of the points not alluded to in the speech they had just heard. He pointed out that we might expect to see soon the Report of the Education Commission, which would no doubt be thoroughly debated in the Press; and we should then be able to decide upon the best system of education for this country. He had been much struck, he said, by the great difference between English and Hindu school-boys: that the latter are so ready, while still mere school-boys, to rush into the political and legal arena. This might be due partly to the precocity of Hindu boys, but he thought that a stronger reason was the great absence of parental control. There were very many boys who left their ancestral village and came as utter strangers into the town to attend the school; their home ties were weakened, and they had no one to guide them morally or socially. He advocated, therefore, the establishment of good boarding-houses, where outside students might be under the care of a trustworthy and zealous man. (Applause.)

The meeting then broke up with cheers for the Ranees, the Regent, Mrs. Waller, and Colonel Reeves.

## BENGAL.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.—Quite a large concourse of people assembled on the Maidan yesterday evening (July 11) to witness the trial of skill between the Mounted Volunteers and the 6th Bengal Cavalry. The weather, which was anything but hopeful in the afternoon cleared up most propitiously by 5 P.M., and though the rain had left the ground somewhat slippery, all the other conditions were most favourable, and the swagger *shamiana* put up by the Honorary Secretary was not brought into requisition. The first portion of the programme consisted of tent-pegging, lime-cutting, and tent-pegging on bare-backed horses. In this the Volunteers won the first two events, the bare-backed tent-pegging being carried off by the Cavalry. Mr. Cartwright made the top score in the first event, though we thought he hardly rode sixteen annas at the peg. The lime-cutting showed some very pretty exercise, Mr. Cartwright making the exceptional score of 8; the best score on the other side was made by Sowar Narain Singh, who, however, was not in his best form. The bare-backed tent-pegging was a triumph for Sowar Burriam Singh, who made the highest possible score, Lieutenant J. R. Thomas running him close with 11. The Assault-at-Arms in the ring was a most interesting, and at times amusing, exhibition. The honours were equally divided. The hard knocks given and taken seemed to lend an additional interest to the partisans of either side. Corporal Sinclair and Duffadar Urshid Khan had a most determind set-to; the former retreating, his horse came down on his haunches, and rolled over giving the Corporal a purl; the Duffadar followed up his advantage, but the Corporal was up in a minute, and in a position to receive Cavalry with No. 1 Guard. Volunteer Boyd and Sowar Shere Sing also distinguished themselves by a regular ding-dong encounter, utterly regardless of the Umpire's admonitory halt. Colour Serjeant Simpson with the sword, opposed to Duffadar Murdan Khan, with the lance, had a great stroke of luck. As the Duffadar passed his lance under his opponent's arm, Sergeant Simpson pressed his arm to his side, and, aided by the ball on the point of his adversary's weapon, disarmed him, and so won an easy victory.—*Indian Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

THE CHIEF GURU OF THE HINDUS.—Kamacoty Kanchimandala Sankara Charriar, the Chief Hindu Guru in this Presidency, is expected here on Sunday from Combaconam. This priest visits Madras once in fifteen years, and performs a ceremony called the *Vyasapoornamy*. Great preparations are being made by the Hindus to give the Guru a fitting reception.—*Madras Mail.*

DANGEROUS JUMPS.—The *Bangalore Daily Post* says:—"We learn that His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, under the impression that Butlin, the jockey, was killed (probably from perusing the para. which appeared in one of the Madras papers), sent for Major Clerk, the Honorary Secretary of the Race Committee, and inquired of that gentleman whether it was true that a jockey in jumping a horse had been killed owing to the jumps being too high. Major Clerk, it appears, informed His Excellency that a jockey had met with an accident, but was not killed. His Excellency, however, determined to see for himself. He inspected the course, accompanied by the Honorary Secretary, and pointed out some jumps as being too high and some of the ditches as too wide."

THE GUDIYATUM RIOTS.—An appeal was made to the High Court by certain prisoners who were convicted by the Sessions Court of North Arcot, of rioting and other offences at Gudiyâtum, on the occasion of a dispute between the Hindus and Mahomedans of that town, regarding the passage of a Hindu procession. The appeal was dismissed, and a copy of the High Court judgment was forwarded to Government. From this it would appear that when the rioting became serious, the Sub-Magistrate telegraphed to the Joint Magistrate of Vellore for the military. Early on the following morning the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Andrew, arrived, inspected the ruins of buildings that had been fired, remained a few hours, and again left the town. "It is to be regretted," the High Court remark, "that no enquiry was at once set on foot as to the persons principally concerned in the disturbance. If this had been done on the day following the riot, there would have been less ground for the objection to the evidence for the prosecution that the witnesses had time to prepare their evidence, and to ascribe to each of the appellants a special part in the disturbance. We are not insensible to the force of this objection." In passing orders on this, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to bring the foregoing extract from the High Court's judgment to the attention of the Magistracy generally. He is at the same time confident that no officer of any experience would act on a similar occasion in any other way than that declared by the High Court to be appropriate; and it is due to Mr. Andrew to state that he only left again so hastily for Vellore, because he had ground to believe that a riot was imminent in that important town.—*Madras Mail.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.—The least respectable of our readers may take an interest in learning that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has lately had under his consideration several projects for the construction of new jails in the Province. In dealing with each proposal, there has been some difficulty in deciding whether the general requirements of the Punjab, as well as mere local requirements, were regarded. His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison believes that what is wanted most is a gradual extension of the central jail system. To at once build, however, a number of central jails would involve too great a strain on provincial finances; and for the present, a central jail at Multan is all that can be attempted. It is suggested, however, that when any of the existing jails need large repairs, the possibility should be considered of reducing the accommodation, and enlarging some other jail in the same part of the province, thus getting a central jail. The Lieutenant-Governor also thinks that all new jails should be built as to be capable of enlargement; and as far as the plan goes, a jail built on the radiating system fulfils this condition. Attention, too, must be paid to locality, climate, and cheapness of food, &c. When the Multan Central Jail is finished, the enlargement of the jails at Sialkot, Umballa, and Dera Ismail Khan, will be taken into consideration.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th July, 1883.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | [illegible] |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·2 |
| Dew Point | 76·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | [illegible] |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | [illegible] |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | [illegible] |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.) | [illegible] |
| General Direction of Wind | W. WSW. W. WSW. W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | [illegible] |
| Fall of Rain* | [illegible] |
| Total fall during the month | [illegible] |
| „ year | [illegible] |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 16th | [illegible] |

* From midnight to midnight.

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## BANGALORE RACES.

THE Bangalore Races commenced on the 12th instant, when the following races were run :—

Trial Stakes of Rupees 750.—One mile. For all horses. Weight for age and class.
Mr. Abkar's b w h Somerset, 9st 3lbs, Vinall ... 1
The Rajah of Paikpara's b w h Wcen, 8st 12lbs, Bowen .. 2
Raja of Palkpara's b w h Baron, 9st 6lbs, Tingey 3
Mr. Apcar's b w h Caractacus, 9st 10lbs, Robinson Junior... 0
Mr. Broadwood's b w m Maid of Orleans, 9st 3lbs, Gerard... 0
Time 26 sec, 29½ sec, 1 min 51 secs.

H H The Mysore Maha rajah's Cup.—Value Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs and Mysore bred horses. Arabs weight for age. 1½ miles.
Mr. Broadwood's ch'a h Kismet, 9st 3lbs, Gerard. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Kuch Kollah, 9st 3lbs, Vinall... 2
Mr. Kemparaj Urs' g a h Wellington, 9st 1lb, Tingey... 3
Mr. Abdul Rahmon's ch a h Recorder, 9st 1lb, Oomer... 0
Do. b a h Elliott, 9st 3lbs, Hackney... 0
Mr. Aga Khan's g a h Purwees, 9st 1lb, Cassim.. 0
The Rajah of Paikparo's b a h Euraka, 9st 1lb, Bowen 0
Time 29½ sec., 29 sec., 1 min 30 sec.,= 2min 28½ sec.

Bangalore Grand Annual—About 3 miles, for all horses. Weight for age and class, raised 2 stone and 7lbs. Gentlemen riders allowed 7lbs. With a starting stake of rupees sixteen.
Mr. Maclin's h w g At Last, 12st 7lbs., J Scott... 1
Mr. MacCartie's ch w g Harkaway, 1st 3lbs, W. Scott... 2
Major Mansel-Pleydell's b w g Terror, 10st 13lbs Wool... 0
Mr. Johnston's ch w g Nimrod, 11st 0lb, Owner.. 0
Mr. Broadwood's ch w m Gossip, 11st 0lb, Owner 0
Mr. Churchill's ch w g Rob Roy 11st 0lb Mr. Hemery... 0
Mr. Couchman's b w g Nimblefoot, 12st 0lb Mr. Cotton... 0
Time—5min 58 secs.

Galloway Purse—Rs. 400. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. 1 mile. Weight for age.
Prince Furruck Sha's g a gal Ghizaul, 9st 3lbs, Bowen... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a gal Rawul Pindi, 8st 9lbs Vinall... 2
Mr. C. N. C.'s g a gal Monsoon, 9st 3lb Hackney. 0
Time 29sec 34½sec 1 min = 2m 3½.

Pony Race—Rs. 200, ½ mile. For all ponies 10-2 and under.
Rajah of Parkpara's g a p Grey Knight, 9st 10lbs, Bowen... 1
Sir Francis' g cb p Shabbaz, 8st 2lbs, Tingey... 2
Major Williams' ch w m. Marmion, 10st 4lbs, Clark... 3

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Commander M. de Horne, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon at 1 p.m., with the European mails of the 29th June. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Sheik Amberally.
Mr. F. S. V. Gee.
Mr. A. G. Rustom.
Mr. R. Cook.
Mr. Kennedy.
Mr. Houston.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayley.
Mr. and Mrs. King.
Mr. A. G. Rose.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. C. E. Gael.
Col. F. Allen.
Mr. G. Kingcome.
Mr. C. Kingcome.
Col. and Mrs. Plowden.
Mr. R. H. Adams.
Dr. W. H. Wilson.
Mr. C. H. Bathurst.
Mr. A. Ferryman.
Col. A. McNaughton.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. Cowajee Dinshaw.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, left Balmoral on Friday afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday morning.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. R. T. Davidson, designate Dean of Windsor, officiated.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Earl Spencer.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Pawnbrokers Bill was read a second time after a short discussion. On Monday the Criminal Law Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed through Committee with a modification of the retrospective clause moved by Lord Dalhousie. On Tuesday Lord Redesdale moved to rescind the standing order prohibiting payment of interest out of capital during the construction of railways, but after some discussion the motion was negatived. Last night, on the motion for the third reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the Duke of Marlborough moved its rejection, and, after a brief but animated debate, the Bill was thrown out by 145 to 140.

In the House of Commons on Friday the morning sitting was occupied with the Corrupt Practices Bill, and, after much debate and many proposals for amendment, Clause 4 was agreed to. In the evening, Colonel Colthurst proposed that the Local Government Board in Ireland should have the same powers as in England, and that Guardians should have a wider discretion to deal with exceptional distress. Several Irish members spoke in favour of the motion, but Mr. Trevelyan opposed it, and the resolution was negatived by 82 to 24. On Monday Mr. Gladstone stated that, instead of a British Commission being sent to the Transvaal, a deputation from that Republic would come to London. The Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill was renewed, and nearly the whole evening was devoted to the clause prohibiting the employment of hired carriages for the conveyance of voters. On Tuesday afternoon the Corrupt Practices Bill was again considered in Committee. In the evening the House was counted out. On Wednesday, after several Bills of private members had been discussed, the House was again counted out. Last night the House went into Committee on the Army Estimates, which occupied nearly the entire evening.

The election at Peterborough of a Member of Parliament in place of Mr. Whalley, resigned, resulted on Friday in the return of Mr. S. C. Buxton, by a majority of 332 votes over Mr. Fergusson, his Conservative opponent.

A meeting was held at St. James's-hall on Monday, under the presidency of Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, to concert measures for procuring the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill. Mr. W. Seton Karr, the Rev. J. Foley, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. R. V. Doyne, Colonel Malleson, and others spoke in strong disapproval of the Bill.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, died on Wednesday, aged 58. General Sir Edward Sabine, formerly President of the Royal Society, died on Sunday in his 95th year. Sir James Cochrane, late Chief Justice of Gibraltar, died on Sunday, aged 87. Sir William Knollys, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords, died Saturday in his 86th year.

A meeting was held on Monday at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, when resolutions in favour of the establishment of a British School at Athens, for the pursuit of Hellenic studies in history, literature, and art, were adopted.

An exhibition of Irish lace was opened on Monday at the Mansion House, London, by the Duke of Connaught.

The annual show of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society was opened on Tuesday at Winchester. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the city.

The court-martial to inquire into the loss of Her Majesty's ship Lively decided that the misfortune was due to an error of judgment on the part of the pilot, but reprimanded and dismissed from their ship the commander and the first lieutenant, and reprimanded the sub-lieutenant.

The inter-Universities cricket match was concluded on Wednesday, Cambridge winning by seven wickets.

The Chess Tournament was brought to a close on Saturday, Zukertort, having won 22 games, took first prize ; Steinitz, with 19, the second ; Blackburne, 16½, third prize ; and Tschigorin, 16, fourth prize.

Violent thunderstorms have occurred in various parts of England during the last three days. At Chatham, on Monday, a man who had taken refuge in a sentry-box was killed by lightning. In another part of the town a boy was also killed by the lightning.

A collision occurred on Friday night, near the mouth of the British Channel, between two ships belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Waitara and the Hurunui, both bound for New Zealand ports. The Waitara sank within a few minutes after the collision, and 12 passengers and 13 of the crew were drowned.

Emmanuel Jackson, a well-known aeronaut at Derby, made an ascent in his balloon on Monday but on Tuesday morning it was discovered that he had shot his wife dead and then shot himself, dying the next day.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. F. D. Atkinson, Ben. S.C. ; F. Skipwith, late Ben. C.S. ; Lieut. T. W. Dent, I.N. Ret. ; Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart. ; Professor Campbell, late Indian Missionary ; General Sir E. Sabine, K.C.S.I. ; Dr. Wm. Spottiswoode, P.R.S. ; General the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys K.C.B. ; Sir Jas. Cochrane, late Chief Justice, Gibraltar ; Lady Louisa Agnew.

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Cholera has broken out at Damietta, where there have been many fatal cases. It has also appeared at Mansourah and Tantah. The European residents are quitting Egypt in great numbers.

The Chinese Ambassador had an interview with M. Jules Ferry on Friday, but it is understood that he refused to make any concessions in respect of Chinese suzerainty over Annam.

The Malagasy Envoys are about to quit Paris to return home, being furnished with a safe conduct through the French troops in Madagascar.

The trial of Louise Michel and others for incitement to riot and the pillage of bakers' shops concluded on Saturday. Louise Michael, who denied the charges against her, but proclaimed her extreme political principles, was condemned to six years' imprisonment, the accused Pouget to eight years', and Moreau to one year's imprisonment.

The singular trial of Jews at Nyiregyhaza, Hungary, on charges of murdering a girl for the celebration of religious rites, is still proceeding.

The Belgian Chamber, by 61 votes to 50, has approved a Bill abolishing the exemption from service in the Militia of pupils at religious seminaries and institutions.

An English clergyman named Whidborne was attacked yesterday morning in a railway carriage between Calais and Amiens, and was seriously hurt. The assassin leaped from the train, but was captured.

A concert-room attached to a tavern at Dervio, Como, caught fire on Sunday, and out of 90 persons present more than 50 were burnt to death.

Complaints continue to be made in the American papers of the alleged despatch to the United States by the British Government of numbers of paupers from Ireland. It is threatened that the United States Government will send back all such persons.

The Peruvian Minister at Washington confirms the report that, on the assembly of the Chilian Congress, a treaty of peace will be approved.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. A. C. Mangles, B. C. S.
Mr. G. D. Burgess, B. C. S.
Mr. G. Bristow, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. P. Rawlins, B. U. C. S.
Mr. D. Scott, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. H. New, B. U. C. S.
Dr. W. P. Dickson, B. U. S.
Col. J. C. C. Daunt, V. C., B. S. C.
Col. F. S. Stanton, R. Eng.
Lt.-Col. H. J. Barton, B. S. C.
Lt.-Col. N. R. Burlton, B. S. C.
Major W. L. Samuells, B. S. C.
Sub-Con. C. Lightening, B.
Mr. H. G. Turner, M. C. S.
Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, M. C. S.
Col. H. C. Dowker, M. S. C.
Lt.-Col. W. G. Sharp, M Ret.
Major J. C. Doveton, M. S. C.
Major W. S. McLeod, M. S. C.
Surg. H. Allison, M. D., M.
Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. M. C. Leckie, Bo. U. C. S.
Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Bo. S. C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. H. F. Smallman, B. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Mr. J. A. Betham, B. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, B. U. C. S., to Oct., 1883.
Mr. A. H. Giles, B. U. C. S., 2 mo.
Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, B. U. C. S., 3 mo.
Major F. Coddington, B. S. C., 274 days.
Major A. G. Hartshorne, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Capt. E. H. Cameron, R. Eng., 6 mo.
Lieut. E. Glennie, B. S. C., 65 days.
Lieut. F. Warden, late I.N., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

The Rev. A. E. Stone, B. E.
Mr. C. Macnaghten, Bo. U. C. S.
Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Bo. U. C. S.
Capt. E. C. Kellie, Bo. S. C.

## THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

WE quote the following passages from the telegrams of the *Times'* Alexandria correspondent :—

ALEXANDRIA, June 24.

There are alarming reports of the appearance of cholera at Damietta. The Government has sent a Commission composed of medical officers to inquire into the matter.

June 25.

The local chief doctor stationed at Damietta reports that the disease which has appeared there is of the nature of a gastro-enteric attack, with cerebral symptoms. The Sanitary Commission has received a telegram from the medical officers who were despatched to the town, and from the secrecy observed as to the contents of the message, it must be feared that they pronounce the disease to be cholera. It was rumoured on the Bourse to-day that several of the Consulates had received similar bad news ; and these reports are producing a panic. Railway communication with Damietta has been suspended. Although the rumours in circulation may prove to be exaggerated, the supineness of the authorities who allow diseased cattle either to be sold as meat or to be thrown into the river affords every facility for the occurrence and spread of an epidemic.

June 26.

The bad news received yesterday from Damietta is now fully confirmed, and two, or, according to some accounts, four cases of suspected cholera have occurred in Mansourah, around which a cordon has also been established. Long faces, therefore, greeted the Khedive at the reception, His Highness being as usual perfectly composed. On the occurrence of the last cholera outbreak, in 1865, the Khedive Ismail was one of the first to leave. To-day his son Tewfik, having asked an Englishman, with whom he was very intimate last summer, whether he was going to stay, and receiving an affirmative reply, said, with a quiet smile, "It looks as if they were going to leave us alone again."

In view of the apparently unanimous report of the doctors it is perhaps presumptuous to differ outright from them ; but the probabilities certainly point against the disease being Asiatic cholera. That disease was never known to originate in Egypt ; yet there is no evidence of its recent importation, and from the position of Damietta such an introduction of it is improbable. On the other hand, Damietta is close to lakes producing large quantities of fish. These are imperfectly cured, dried in the sun, and, strong-smelling and almost putrid as they are, form the principal food of the poorer classes of the district. The floating bodies of diseased cattle collect in the lakes, and presumably serve as food for the fish. The water-melon season, moreover, has commenced. Now, all these circumstances are likely to cause sporadic cholera. Mansourah, it may be added, is the nearest large town to Damietta, with which it is in direct railway communication.

In proof of the apathy of the Government officials I may mention that once, when a similar disaster threatened the country, I asked a leading Minister whether it was true that the fellaheen were compelled to pay a tax on burying their cattle. The Minister replied that he did not know. The same Minister was asked the same question again to-day, and replied that no such practice existed. But he was at once corrected by a subordinate official, who said that the tax was regularly exacted. This tax is a continual source of danger, the fellah naturally avoiding it by throwing his dead cattle into the nearest canal. The Government should pay a reward for each animal buried.

Sir Auckland Colvin was to quit Egypt to-day, on leave accorded him before the alarm of cholera.

June 23.

In Damietta during three days there have been 114 deaths, of which 80 have been attributed to cholera. In Mansourah seven cases of suspected cholera have occurred, of which two were fatal. At Port Said two doubtful cases of cholera are reported to have been observed. It is noticeable that, even allowing for the deaths set down to cholera, the death-rate of Damietta is abnormally high for its population of 34,000.

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In the House of Commons, on June 29, Lord Folkestone, on behalf of Mr. S. Herbert, asked the Secretary of State for War whether there was attached to the British force now quartered in Egypt a sufficiently large staff of medical officers, and whether there was on the spot a sufficient supply of medicines to cope with the possible outbreak of cholera among the troops ; and if not, whether the War Office would at once send out additional medical officers and cholera medicines.

Lord Hartington replied that there was at present a sufficient staff of medical officers in Egypt, but the reserve could proceed thither if it became necessary. The supply of medicines was ample, but additions would be made, and an extra supply was now in course of shipment of articles likely to be useful in the event of an outbreak of cholera. Instructions had already been telegraphed to the general officer commanding, to take all possible steps to avert cholera, and calling special attention to the Indian regulations on the subject. A reply had been received that those instructions were already being acted upon. There was no immediate fear of cholera amongst the troops.

The *Standard* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the cholera appears to be gradually spreading over the whole of Egypt. Within twenty-four hours one hundred and fifteen deaths had occurred at Damietta, which is in a very unhealthy condition, owing to the large number of uncoffined bodies burried only under a few inches of sand during the war, and to the dead cattle thrown into the Nile at that place. The same unsanitary conditions are found to a lesser degree in Mansurah, which lies some eighty miles higher up on the same arm of the river. The isolated cases that are reported from Port Said and Tantah, are supposed to have been those of fugitives from Damietta and Mansurah.

Baker Pasha's gendarmerie (a *Times* telegram says) form a cordon round the infected towns, and seem to have been utilized with a promptitude that does great credit to their organization. At the suggestion of Mr. Cookson, a committee, formed of consuls, doctors, engineers, and some of the chief residents, has been named to take the necessary preservative measures.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following communication appears in the *Times* of the 29th ult. :—Sir,—On the 5th of last month I sent you a letter, to which you were good enough to give insertion, regarding the sanitary condition of the Suez Canal. By yesterday's mail from India a communication (an extract from which is enclosed) was received from the agent of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, corroborating in a remarkable manner the grave statements made as to the present unsatisfactory state of the Canal. Besides the increasing population on its banks, the numerous steamers traversing the Canal and greatly to the evils detrimental to health. I think it is fair to state that I have received an official communication denying in distinct but courteous terms the state of things alluded to in my letter of the 5th of May.—I am, your obedient servant,

W. P. ANDREW.

29, Bryanston-square, W., June 27.

Extract from a letter, dated Lahore, June 6, 1883, from Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, C.I.E., agent, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company :—"I see a reference made to Sir William Andrew in last overland mail in regard to the state of the Suex Canal. I can bear out all that is friend says. In part it is little more than a stinking ditch, and the last time I passed through I not only saw dead animals of all sorts floating about in it, but our screw threw up the dead body of a woman. The widening and deepening, or the doubling, of the Canal appears to me a matter of the most urgent importance, and anybody who has been through it and has been subjected to the delays that usually occur and the *desagrement* that attends the passage will fully concur in this view."

## THE PROJECTED SECOND SUEZ CANAL.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Shipowners' Association for promoting the construction of a second Suez Canal was held on June 28, at 112, Fenchurch-street, when an elaborate opinion of Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., and Mr. Underdown in regard to the claims of M. de Lesseps to an exclusive right on behalf of his company to the working of a canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez was laid before the committee. The committee regard the opinion as entirely opposed to the pretensions of M. de Lesseps, and as thoroughly supporting the view held by them all along—that it is perfectly competent for the Government if Egypt to grant a concession to another company to make a second canal, and that no right or privilege of M. de Lesseps or his company will thereby be invalidated. They consider that nothing can be clearer than the statement made, that as regards the words "pouvoir exclusif," the concession refers entirely to the friendly act of the Khedive towards M. de Lesseps personally in granting him the power to constitute and manage a company. The *Times* understands that the next steps which the committee intend to take are to communicate very freely with the Chambers of Commerce and the Chambers of Shipping throughout the United Kingdom, to explain to those bodies the precise nature of their action hitherto, and to seek from them counsel and assistance in prosecuting the object for which the Committee was originally formed. The shipowners who have already joined the association represent about 4,000,000 tons of the tonnage actually passing through the Suez Canal, and include the Peninsular and Oriental, the British Indian, and the Orient Companies, and the Clan, the Ducal, the Shire, the Harrison, and the Hall lines—facts which the committee believe are sufficient to prove that they are not engaged in an empty proceeding, or in one of a speculative character, as M. de Lesseps has alleged. The committee hold that no argument is required to show that the present Canal is utterly inadequate to the shipping which has now to be accommodated, that over 80 per cent. of the tonnage passing through the Canal is British property, and that an equal, if not a greater, proportion of this gigantic trade is carried on which British ports at home and in colonies belonging to this country. They maintain that the canal has not been satisfactorily administered, and that there is strong suspicion that the ultra-French element in its management has often prevented British vessels from receiving fair play ; and they also contend that the future development of India and of our colonies in Australia and New Zealand must largely depend on the facilities, and the cheapness of the facilities, granted for carrying on the trade with Europe. At present the amount of the canal dues on an ordinary cargo vessel is 20 per cent. of the freight earned. They argue that these considerations point to the construction of a second canal with the least possible delay, and that the question which her Majesty's Government will have to consider is whether the second canal is to be made by a French organisation which has shown itself not too susceptible of its responsibilities towards its English customers, or whether it is to be made by British capital and administered by Englishmen, so as to place the communications between this country and its Eastern possessions entirely above any danger or risk of dispute as far as other nationalities are concerned.

The opinion expressed by the learned counsel above mentioned deals with two points :—First What are the rights of M. de Lesseps under the two provisional concessions, the approved statues, and the formal convention between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government, ratified by the Sublime Porte? Secondly. What rights, exclusive or otherwise, has the Suez Canal Company in virtue of the same instruments? After recapitulating the terms of the concessions granted to M. de Lesseps, and the definition thereof as set forth in the official documents, the following opinion is arrived at :—Upon the documents submitted to us, we are of opinion that the only exclusive privilege granted was one personal to Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps—viz., to constitute and direct the company. The benefits which were to accrue to him for presenting the matter to the Khedive and for acting as the agent (mandataire) and friend of the latter in forming the company are clearly set forth, and have been enjoyed by him. We are also of opinion that the only privileges accorded to the company are those mentioned in the Cahier des Charges, in which no exclusive privilege is mentioned, and that in virtue of the documents laid before us the company possesses no exclusive privilege to construct or maintain or work a canal, between the two seas. The remaining question is whether the grant of a concession to make and maintain a second canal would be an interference with the privilege accorded to M. de Lesseps. We think not. We think that the company, having been formed on the basis indicated, and the works complete, and the benefit of them vested in the company, the exclusive power and privilege accorded to M. de Lesseps has been exhausted.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE *Standard's* special correspondent at Hongkong, in a telegram dated Wednesday afternoon (June 27), says :—

Great anxiety prevails here among the trading classes, European and native, as to the outcome of the situation. In view of the well-known obstinacy of China in maintaining her authority over the outlying provinces, many think that she will assuredly fight rather than allow the French to conquer Tongking. Others, however, believe that if France will give China a guarantee that the war will not be pushed beyond certain limits, the latter will abstain from declaring war, although she may privately encourage the Annamites in their resistance. This morning I received a letter from a correspondent at Shanghai. The writer has been many years in China, and is thoroughly acquainted with the opinions of the people. He tells me that he "scarcely thinks" there will be war, especially if the French will make such slight concessions as would save Chinese susceptibilities. Certainly China would only fight with extreme reluctance, as war would put a stop to trade, burden the Exchequer, and lead to no results which would repay China for the risk she would run in the contest. Much must depend upon the influence of the war party at Pekin. At present it is believed that peace-counsels are in the ascendant, but the contest is a sharp one, and everything turns upon which party gains the upper hand. The Chinese Commander at Shanghai, when asked whether he thought that peace would result from the negotiations, replied that he could not say. The attitude of France would greatly influence results, and he could not give way beyond a certain point. "I may as well," he added, "lose my life in Tongking as my head at Pekin."

All Englishmen are looking forward most anxiously to the arrival of Sir Harry Parkes from Japan. His presence here might effect much, as he has great influence with the Chinese. The American Minister is doing his best to bring about an amicable arrangement. His personal influence, however, is small. Much surprise is expressed that, seeing how critical the position is, Sir Harry Parkes should not before this have arrived upon the scene. Trade along the whole coast is greatly hampered by the uncertainty of the political situation. This is the more unfortunate at the present moment, as the market for the new season's tea has just opened, and business should now be very brisk.

The Friday's papers state that the following telegram, dated "Shanghai, June 27," had been received at the Chinese Legation in London :—'No foundation for the reported settlement of the Tongking question. M. Tricou, the French Envoy, is stated to have behaved with great rudeness towards Li Tsung-tang, who, in consequence, is said to have declined to meet him again ; and what is certain is that no interview between the two plenipotentiaries has taken place during the last ten days. Li Tsung is returning to Tientsin, not because an arrangement has been arrived at, but because he sees no chance of falling into an accord with M. Tricou."

An Exchange Company's telegram, dated Paris, June 29, says :—"The absence of official news concerning the negotiations at Shanghai is causing uneasiness. It is feared that a *modus vivendi* will not be so easy to arrange as was thought a few days ago. The statements made by the Marquis Tseng in London and the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Paris are considered to offer little ground for a friendly compromise. As to the idea of mediation by a third party, be it Russia or America, the French will not listen to it, and say that France requires the assistance of nobody to conduct her own affairs.

The German Government has repelled, though in a friendly manner, the advances of the Chinese Government, which wanted Germany to interfere between it and the French Government. This, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, is in strict accord with the policy adopted in all such recent cases, "Germany refusing to interfere in matters in which other Powers have greater interests than her own. At the same time she expressed the opinion that Russia was the best fitted of the European Powers to act as mediator. This disposes of all the delusive hopes of the French that Russia might act as their ally against China. The Chinese Government seems disposed to accept this suggestion, but up to last night it had not officially done so. I have reason to believe that the English Government is also busily engaged in Paris in endeavouring to bring about a more friendly feeling towards China."

The French Government, it is reported, have decided to ask for an adjournment of an interpellation on the Tongking question, on the ground that diplomatic negotiations actually entered upon preclude a public discussion.

The Chinese ironclad corvette Ting Yuen, which was built at Stettin and is now lying at Swinemünde, will sail for the East, it is expected, in a few days in charge of a German crew, drawn from the commercial marine. In the event of war being declared between France and China during its passage out the Ting Yuen would take refuge in some neutral port. The statement that the Chinese Government had ordered military stores and equipments in Germany since the breaking out of its dispute with France is denied. The large purchases of such goods referred to were made more than a year ago.

On Saturday (June 23) the Marquis Tseng arrived in London, and the *Daily News* states that he gives a complete contradiction to a report that M. Tricou and Li Hung Chang have come to any agreement. His Excellency states no less decisively that Chinese troops are being massed at various points in the three provinces conterminous with Tongking—namely, Yunnan, Quangsi, and Quang-tung. Thirdly and in correction of the *Gaulois'* recent assertion, the Marquis Tseng declares emphatically that under no conditions will China surrender her sovereign rights over Annam, or accept my Franco- Annamese treaty the operation of which would be antagonistic to those rights. The Chinese Government do not require for France a formal and categorical recognition of the Imperial Suzerainty. They ask her to cease from questioning a fact, the reality of which has never been questioned by any other Power." This granted, says his Excellency, China will most readily cooperate with France in revising the Franco-Annamese Treaty of 1874, or content herself with power of judgment over the revised treaty, should France prefer to conduct the negotiations with the King of Annam only. On all these points, and in spite of many statements to the contrary, says the Marquis, both he and Li-Hung Chang are of one and the same opinion."

The *Daily News* believes that the Chinese Envoy is most anxious to overcome the reluctance of the English Cabinet to offer friendly intercession. He counts confidently upon the good offices of certain other Powers, which, however, are not likely to move in the matter until the example has been set to them by the country which has the greatest commercial interest in the Far East. The duration of the Chinese Envoy's stay in London depends, it is said, upon M. Challemel-Lacour's resignation or resumption of the duties of Foreign Minister. In the event of resignation the Marquis will return to Paris without a moment's delay. His Excelleney is understood to entertain the confident belief that the balance of opinion in the French Cabinet is opposed to the uncompromising attitude of M. Challemel-Lacour.

## REJECTION OF THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

IN the House of Lords on June 28, on the motion for the third reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the Duke of Marlborough moved the rejection of the measure. He felt justified in taking this course in consequence of the narrow majority by which the second reading had been carried, and because the measure had not been improved by the amendments introduced in Committee. He avowed that he could not see in the Old Testament a direct prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and that he thought the safer ground of objection was that such a marriage did not receive the sanction of Christianity and the New Testament. The particular provisions of the Bill itself were full of injustice and inconsistencies. Their lordships should look beyond its social aspect, and see whether the measure was not one of a revolutionary character. The Bill, if passed into law, would bring about a conflict between the law of the land and the law of the Church, which would end in the driving of a nail into the coffin of the Establishment and annihilating the union between Church and State. His amendment would give another year to the country to consider the measure, and he concluded by moving that the Bill be read a third time that day six months.

Lord Houghton argued that the adoption of the amendment could only have the effect of provoking prolonged agitation, and he described the course taken by the noble Duke as unprecedented.

The Duke of Argyll could not agree that the proposal of the amendment was unprecedented. He thought with the Duke of Marlborough that the Bill was still full of the contradictions and inconsistencies which were inseparable from the measure itself. He maintained that it was the promoters and not the opponents of the Bill who relied on Judaic principles. The laws of Christianity were expressed in general principles, which were enforced by tradition and the authority of the Christian Church. He warned those who advocated this measure that it was the first step in the direction of doing away with all prohibitions of marriages of affinity and consanguinity.

Lord Bramwell repudiated the doctrine that their lordships should not do something that was right because they might at a future time be asked to do something that was wrong.

The Bishop of Winchester argued that there was a prohibition in the Old Testament of these marriages, and that they had been condemned by the Christian Church from the earliest days of Christianity.

Lord Kimberley commented on the inconsistency of the opponents of the Bill, the Duke of Argyll going against Judaic arguments, and the Bishop of Wincheter relying on Leviticus.

The Bishop of Lincoln avowed that he had used strenuous exertions in opposition to the proposed change, and declared himself still opposed to it.

Lord Fortescue supported the Bill.

The Bishop of Exeter concurred with those who held that the legalization of marriage with a deceased wife's sister would be the first step in doing away with the sanctity of marriage.

The Lord Chancellor added his protest against the Bill before their lordships. He had always felt that the social, moral, and religious questions arising in reference to these marriages were inseparably connected with each other. He looked upon the Bill as one breaking up the most sacred and intimate relations.

A division was then taken, and the motion for the third reading was rejected by five—the numbers being : for the motion, 140 ; against, 145. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany voted in the minority.

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The supporters of the bill on this occasion on its third reading numbered 25 less than on the second reading, owing to 42 peers who on the latter occasion were then in the majority, absenting themselves. These were the Dukes of Connaught, Bedford, Hamilton, and Westminster ; the Marquises of Clanricarde and Ormond ; Earls Aylesford, Dunraven, Durham, Darnley, Harrington, Howth, Huntingdon, Ilchester, Kilmfrey, Leicester, Lonsdale, Lytton, Pourtsmouth, Sefton, Verulam, and Westmoreland ; and Viscounts Falmouth, Gormanston, Gough, and Hutchinson, Lords Ardilaun, Ashburton, Castletown, Clonbrock, Dacre, Fitzhardinge, Gwydir, Inchiquin, Lurgan, Lyttelton, Penzance, Rossmore, Saye and Sele, Waveney, and Wimborne. The following 17, however, who did not vote on the second reading, last night suported the bill, viz.—the Dukes of Athol, Manshester, and Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earls of Aberdeen, Dufferin, Fitzwilliam, Kinnoul, and Kintore, Viscount Halifax, Lords Abercromby, Churston, De Manley, Dormer, Fitzgerald, Howard de Walden, and Wrottesley, thus reducing the number in favour of the measure from 165 to 140.

The opponents of the bill numbered but 13 less than on the second reading, for whereas 35 who then voted were absent last night, they brought up 22 fresh supporters. The former were the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earls of Brooke and Warwick, Bessborough, Courtown, De la Warr, Ferrers, Feversham, Leitrim, Lindsay, Londoun, Morton, and Wilton, Viscounts Bridport, Bury, and Sidmouth, The Bishops of Hereford, Salisbury, and St. David's, Lords Arundell of Wardour, Blackford, Borthwick, Brougham and Vaux, Castlemaine, Delamere, Egerton, Emly, Hylton, Polwarth, Sackville, Scarsdale, Strathnairn, Templemore, and Watson. The 22 accessions against the bill were the Earls of Annesley, Brownlow, Carysfort, Clanwilliam, Covertry, Limerick, Macclesfield, Meath, Mountcashell, Poulett, and Radnor ; Viscounts Eversley, Exmouth, and Hill ; Lords Beaumont, Bolton, Boston, De Freyne, Forester, Moncrieff, Bowton, and Stratheden and Campbell.

The Conservative supporters of the bill numbered about 50, while 15 Liberals opposed it. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany again supported the bill. Though the Archbishop of York did not vote he paired against the measure. The Bishops of Ripon and Worcester paired for the bill and the Bishop of Chester against it. The Bishop of Norwich did not vote.

## THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

THERE was nothing extraordinary in the result of the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match. The better eleven won, and had, moreover, by far the best of such luck as there was in the matter. In this match the sudden change in the aspect of the weather after the luncheon-hour on Monday made fortune rather more one-sided than usual. Sunday had been a real summer's day, the wicket was in good order, and the winning or losing the toss was worth a good 20 per cent. on the score. The lot fell to Cambridge, and they made the most of their chance while the sun shone. There was a very strong (we do not say a just) opinion on the part of all on-lookers—as well as of the personally interested Oxonians—that J. E. K. Studd was caught at the wicket from the first ball that he received ; but the umpire held differently, and the game proceeded. That flat made a considerable difference to Oxford ; for Studd soon ran up 26, and helped to break Robinson's bowling, which did not come up to his reputation. The scoring was rapid till the fall of the fourth wicket for 155 ; and then Page and Peake did sudden execution, but the latter failed to accomplish the hat trick. The innings closed for 215 ; the play having been interrupted during the last two wickets by sharp showers. With the exception of Wright's handiwork, there was nothing sensational or great in the Cantab batting : but for him they would have made a poor display. The light was bad when the Oxonians went in ; but the wicket played true, and Walker and Hine-Haycock kept their defence intant for 27 till call of time. In the night and early morning came deluge after deluge, and the ground was sloppy when play was resumed on Tuesday. The game proceeded by fits and starts ; the wicket was treacherous, and just suited Studd's bowling. The Oxonians seemed scared, and five wickets brought only 13 more runs by luncheon-hour. Then came more rain, and the wicket became worse and worse. On resuming play a little before four the Oxonians seemed dismayed by bad luck : the wicket played badly, fast scoring was impossible, and defence dubious. Four men caught in slips one after the other, and for infinitesimal scores, tells a tale as to the state of the ground ; but no less than three men run out seems also to disclose want of nerve for the moment. The innings closed for 55 ; and as a follow on was the result, it seemed odds on a one-innings victory for Cambridge. The sun came out and dried much of the surface moisture, and the wicket began to play better. The demoralization seemed to have disappeared, and the Oxonians soon earned golden opinions for plucky uphill play. Page, only a freshman, showed veteran nerve at a most critical moment. Leslie, the great reliance of the Oxonian batting, again failed to reach double figures ; but Page, after a renewal of lease from the Cantab wicket-keeper, did great execution, and so did Walker. These two changed the aspect of the game and saved Oxford from disgrace ; though defeat could hardly be staved off by any reasonable combination of play and luck. At the end of the day the score was 150 for three wickets. On Wednesday the wicket played queerly, and a fourth man fell before Oxford saved the innings ; and the latter half of the team after Kemp had fallen, were disposed of without much difficulty. The second innings closed for exactly the same as Cambridge had made in their first innings. The result was now foregone barring some cricket "curiously," which fate did not decree ; and Cambridge rubbed off the runs but not bloodless, for three of their best wickets—the two Studds and De Paravicini—fell before the scorers stood up. The worst point of the two elevens was the bowling. What a godsend a Lang, Powys, Butler, or Evans would have been for either team ! The scores were :—

| CAMBRIDGE. | 1st Inn. | 2nd Inn |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. E. K. Studd, b Bastard... | 26 | c Walker, b Robinson. | 4 |
| C. W. Wright, c Robinson, b Peake ........................ | 102 | not out.................. | 29 |
| Hon. M. B. Hawke, b Page | 0 |  |  |
| C. T. Studd, c Kemp, b Peake ........................ | 31 | c Kemp, b Bastard.... | 1 |
| Hon. J. W. Mansfield, b Peake ........................ | 24 | not out.................. | 0 |
| P. J. de Paravicini, b Page | 1 | c Page, b Peake........ | 20 |
| P. J. Henery, b Peake .... | 1 |  |  |
| W. N. Rowe, b Peake...... | 0 |  |  |
| J. A. Turner, not out....... | 13 |  |  |
| C. A. Smith, b Page........ | 3 |  |  |
| H. G. T. Topham, c Kemp, b Page........................ | 0 |  |  |
| B 4, l-b 10 ............ | 14 | B and n-b...... | 5 |
| Total..................... | 215 | Total.......... | 59 |

| OXFORD. | 1st Inn. | 2nd Inn. |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Walker, run out .... | 15 | b C. T. Studd.......... | 51 |
| T. R. Hine-Haycock, b Smith ........................ | 12 | c Topham, b Smith .. | 24 |
| C. F. H. Leslie, c Topham, b Smith ........................ | 5 | b Smith.................. | 6 |
| A.G. Grant-Asher, c Smith, b C. T. Studd ............ | 0 | l-b-w, b Smith ........ | 19 |
| M. C. Kemp, b C. T. Studd. | 1 | b Smith.................. | 24 |
| W. E. T. Bolitho, C. Smith, b C. T. Studd ............ | 1 | c Henery, b Smith .... | 10 |
| H. G. Ruggles-Brise, b Smith ........................ | 5 | b Smith.................. | 0 |
| H. V. Page, run out........ | 6 | c Turner, b C.T. Studd | 57 |
| E. Peake, c Smith, b C. T. Studd ........................ | 0 | not out .................. | 11 |
| G. E. Robinson, run out .. | 3 | b C. T. Studd.......... | 0 |
| E. W. Bastard, not out .... | 1 | c Smith, b C. T. Studd | 5 |
| L-b 5, n-b 1............ | 6 | B 5, l-b 2, n-b 1. | 8 |
| Total............ | 55 | Total .......... | 215 |

—*St. James's Gazette.*

## ANOTHER ATTEMPTED MURDER ON A CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

THE English papers received by the mail contain accounts of an attempt to murder an English clergyman in the Paris mail. A telegram from Amiens to the *Times* says :—At 1-45 yesterday morning an English passenger entered the train at Boulogne, and sought to enter into conversation with the Rev. George Whidborne, an English clergyman, 37 years of age, residing in London, at 22, Gord on square, who was on his way to Switzerland. Mr. Whidborne declined to talk, and went to sleep. After passing Abbeville he was aroused by three blows on the head. He snatched a carpenter's chisel from his assilant, who thereupon pulled out a small revolver. Mr. Whidborne succeeded in getting out on the footboard, and was helped into the next compartment by some passengers, who communicated with the guard by the apparatus placed in express train. The train was pulled up at Picquigny. The criminal was watched by an official, but managed to jump out of the train near Dreuil. On the train stopping, he was recaptured. He fired a revolver at his left ear, but was picked up, replaced in the train, and taken on to Amiens. He refused to answer any questions, and was taken to the hospital. The ball has not yet been extracted, but the wound was dressed, and the man was taken to prison. Mr. Whidborne was conveyed to the Hotel du Rhin, but at three o'clock took the train to Paris, feeling much better.

The Paris *Soir* states that Mr. Whidborne's wounds are not serious. He knows nothing of the person who attacked him. The latter is said to be an architect, living at Cayeux-sur-Mer, named Cochois. He is in a very precarious condition from his self-inflicted injuries.

Upon inquiry at 22, Gordon-square, on June 29, it was stated that the Rev. Mr. Whidborne had written to his friends confirming the report of the attack upon him. From his brief recital of the facts, it appears that some of the published accounts of the occurrence are somewhat exaggerated. He believes the object of attack upon him to have been robbery, as he carried with him a considerable sum to defray the expenses of his sojourn on the Continent. Mr. Whidborne is the curate of St. Pancras. He left London last Wednesday for Paris, and intended to meet his two sisters in the capital, and to proceed with them to Switzerland for his annual holiday.

## THE LIVELY COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial on the officers of H. M. S. Lively for their conduct on the occasion of the loss of that vessel was concluded at Devonport on June 28. The court found that her Majesty's ship Lively was wrecked through an error of judgment on the part of the pilot (Mr. John McDonald) in not allowing sufficient room to clear the danger known as the Hen and Chickens rocks ; and that Commander Parr, Lieutenant (for navigating duties) Mills, and Sub-Lieutenant Stileman neglected their duty on the occasion by omitting to observe with sufficient accuracy and attention the conduct of the pilot in the navigation of the ship, thereby failing to discover the error he was committing, and which resulted in the loss of the ship. The court further found that subsequent to the Lively striking on the rocks Commander Parr and all under his command did all that was possible to save the ship and stores. The court adjudged Commander Parr and Lieutenant Mills to be severely reprimanded and dismissed their ship, and Sub-Lieutenant Stileman to be reprimanded.

## OPENING-UP NORTHERN BORNEO.

OF all the experiments in opening up new territories to British industry, the most novel, and in some respects the most dubious, is that which is now in progress in Northern Borneo. The establishment of a Chinese colony under British superintendence—for that is the essence of the enterprise—notwithstanding some untoward accidents seems to have already achieved a fair measure of success. North Borneo has already produced a newspaper, the *North Borneo Herald*, the official organ of the Government in those parts, and next week the directors will lay before the shareholders a business-like statement of the progress effected since they took over the company's property, consisting of "a country containing more than ten million acres of land, with five fine harbours five hundred miles of seaboard, and but a scanty population. The company, in fact, has undertaken to reduce to order, administer, and develop the resources of a great, wild, jungle-covered, partially unexplored territory, sparsely inhabited by wild tribes, among whom slavery and piracy were recognized institutions. The first station was opened by the Provisional Association (the speculators holding the grants pending the organization of the company) at Elopura, on Sandakan Bay, in the early part of 1878. When the Association's agent, Mr. Pryer, first hoisted his flag at Elopura, there were no inhabitants there. The population of Elopura at the close of the past year was estimated at about six thousand, the number of Europeans being thirty, the total population of the bay being fixed at 7,500. Elopura seems to be the commercial capital of the country, with public offices and a gaol. An "hotel of plank, with the low roofing," was opened towards the close of last year ; and the Government has nearly completed a substantial jetty, 460 feet long, running into three fathoms at low water, the estimated cost of this latter work being 8,000 dols. Better public offices are urgently called for. Silam is an outpost of Elopura, controlling the extensive and fertile district of Darvel Bay. It has now a population of 150 souls. Kudat, in Marudu Bay, the company's capital, was opened as a station in December, 1881, when it was without an inhabitant. At the commencement of the present year its population was fixed by a census at 1,000, of whom 360 were Chinese. The other stations which are shown on the sketch map published in another column are Penungah, Paper-Kimanis and Gaya Island. Gaya, which is a "free port," was uninhabited when opened : upon it now are some twenty-five Chinese shops. Elopura, Silam, Abaie, Kudat, and Gaya possess commodious harbours ; indeed, Sandakan Bay is asserted to be superior to the port of Sydney. At all the stations mentioned (some of which are two hundred miles apart) European officials are to be found. There are many native villages and settlements where the headmen are empowered to represent the "Government." Upon the company's establishment list occur the names of sixteen native chiefs, who are granted allowances varying from 10 dols. to 40 dols. per month. "The total population of the territory, which is stated to comprise 20,000 square miles," says the Governor, "has been put at 150,000," the population of the West Coast Residency being set down at 60,000, exclusive of inland tribes ; "but it is at present impossible to vouch for the correctness of the estimate."

The anxiety of the directors of the company to introduce capital and labour to the country has been rewarded with a fair measure of success. In September a sugar-grower from the Mauritius and Australia, struck with the suitability of the soil, the central position of Elopura, and the facilities of communication with China and Australia, bought 20,000 acres in Sandakan Bay, which are now being cleared. One square mile of this estate has been set apart for a settlement of Swatow sugar cultivators. About the same time, the China-Sabeh Land Farming Company, with a capital of 300,000 taels, in which Chinese capitalists are largely interested, took 40,000 acres principally situate in Sandakan Bay. Tobacco, rice, cocoa, nutmegs, Liberian coffee, pepper, &c., will be cultivated on this estate. Another Chinese company, "The Yuen Yew North Borneo Cultivation and Trading Company," with a capital of 300,000 teals, early in the present year, selected 10,000 acres, also in the Sandakan Bay district. Like the first Chinese company, its chief business will be tobacco cultivation. Twenty-one thousand acres had been sold in Silam between January and March this year, and when the report left there was upon the file applications for 10,500 acres in Sandakan Bay. Agricultural lands are sold at one dollar an acre free of quit-rent, and up to March 31, 75,165 dols. have been realized by their sale. Since February, however, the price in the Sandakan Bay District has been put up to 2 dols. an acre. Of course, little progress towards cultivation has yet been made upon these estates beyond felling and burning the jungle ; but it is reported that in the experimental garden recently established at Silam, the tea and Liberian coffee planted out are doing especially well. The prospecting for minerals, it may be added, has so far not been attended with any practical result.

One of the first measures of the directors, the report states, was to set apart £10,000 for the promotion of Chinese immigration. This work is in the hands of Sir Walter Medhurst, who, having proceeded with caution, is enabled to report the "entire success" of the efforts made. Last September the first direct steamer from China took to Elopura forty-three Chinese prospectors, with the result, already noticed, that there were some 4,000 Chinese in the territory at the beginning of this year, and that two Chinese land companies and two fishing companies have been founded, with indications of further development. The Chinese come mostly from Hongkong, Singapore, and Labuan, and the larger number are coolies—carpenters, traders, and fishermen being the next in order. A Chinese coolie gets 8 dols. a month, keeping himself, and the carpenters and masons from 15 dols. to 20 dols. a month. Account is also taken of a steadily increasing immigration from the Sulu Archipelago. Sulu and Malay coolies get from 7 dols. to 9 dols. per month.

The total value of the trade of the territory during 1882 was 714,162 dols., which appears to be a considerable increase upon the trade of 1881, due largely to the opening of the west coast stations. The principal exports are gutta-purcha and rubber (which upon the east coast during last half-year amounted to 25,768,620 dols.), rattans (13,000 dols., on the east coast, during the half-year), bird's-nests (10,292 dols. in the same period for the same part), trepang (beche de mer), mother-of-pearl shells, camphor, seed pearls, edible seaweed, sharks' fins, tobacco, sago, and ancient jars. The principal imports are cloth and rice. As the population increases a great expansion of trade is expected for as yet the inland districts remain practically closed. Direct steam communication, as has been already mentioned, has been opened between Elopura and Hongkong, which is five days' distant. Elopura is also only five days' steam from Australia. So markets are closed at hand. The tonnage of the shipping clearing from the ports shows a marked increase upon previous years. A small steamer has been built and engined at Elopura, and the North Borneo Steamship Company (Limited), capital 200,000 dollars, has been formed to run small steamers coastwise. With one exception, all the steamers trading to North Borneo last year were under the British flag.

The development of the country received a great check from an epidemic of cholera which spread throughout the whole territory from the adjacent isles in June last, the number of deaths on the coast reaching 1,000. But except on the newly cleared stations the general health throughout the territory is declared to have been excellent. The natives, it is affirmed, have in every quarter eagerly welcomed the agents of the company ; the greatest loyalty to the "Government" is everywhere manifested. Most of the revolting features which denoted the savagery of the tribes of the territory have been largely repressed, and the return of crime is light. In the half-year, in the Sandakan district, there were only 258 convictions. There were three cases of murder. The striking fact is the number of convictions for breach of contract (175), which may mean much or may mean little. It is stated these offences were for the most part committed by Chinese and Japanese coolies engaged under written engagements, and were all of a trifling character. There was not a case of slave-dealing ; there were two convictions for "breach of the contagious diseases order." Cattle lifting from the adjoining territory had cause[illegible] some trouble. The strength of the police force [illegible] 130. The Sikh constabulary has been reduced t[illegible] strength of fifty officers and men, who consti[illegible] the standing army of the territory. There a[illegible] forts in the country. Six brass howitzers, 12-p[illegible] ers, are mounted at Kudat, three at Elopur[illegible] three at Gaza, for saluting purposes. A[illegible] armed cruiser is asked for, for use on th[illegible] The total number of principal European [illegible] the pay of the company appears to be th[illegible] fifteen of whom are on the east coast, a[illegible] on the west coast. Public works are b[illegible] out by the company (which has a c[illegible] millions, divided into 100,000 shares[illegible] a large scale, in pursuance of its d[illegible] offer facilities to planters, traders,[illegible] expenditure of 193,735 dols. during[illegible] 85,695 dols. is debited to the [illegible] account of public works. The p[illegible] settlement are more favourab[illegible] ventured to expect.—*Pall M*[illegible]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are [illegible] rest by a sick child suffering wi[illegible] teeth? Go at once to a chemist and [illegible] WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It [illegible] sufferer immediately. It is perfectly [illegible] sant to the taste, it produces natural [illegible] ing the child from pain, and the little [illegible] bright as a button." It soothes the chi[illegible] gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regula[illegible] and is the best known remedy for dysentery [illegible] whether arising from teething or other ca[illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dea[illegible] everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by t[illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 23, Farringd[illegible] Road, London.

## THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 29.)

ADMIRALTY, 26th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council, Lieut. A. H. O. P. Lowe has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander, and Lieut. J. R. Aylen has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 27th June.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. H. M. Clements to be Brevet Major, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council.

ADMIRALTY, 29th June.

The following promotions have been made :—Commanders R. Evans, E. G. Bourke, J. A. T. Bruce, H. Rose, and P. Aldrich, to be Capts. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieuts. R. B. Needham, H. J. G. Garbett, J. A. Baker, N. Cotton, L. Fanshawe, G. A. Giffard, C. Lindsay, F. Powell, and A. Barrow, to be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet.

## THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 29th June.

Royal Engineers,—Col. Sir C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, K. C. B., having completed five years' service as a Regimental Col. to be placed on the Unemployed Fullpay List.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. Grant, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col. to be placed on half-pay.

Lieut.-Col. A. Parnell retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—Brev. Major W. S. S. Bisset, W. H. Coaker, and F. I. Edwards, C. B.

INDIA OFFICE, 29th June.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major E. C. Corbyn and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hanna.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. and Brevet Major G. Simpson and Capt. E. Quin.

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major and Lieut.-Col. F. S. Cherry.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col—Major A. Hogg.

BREVET.

To be Cols.—Lieut.-Cols. J. M. Williams, Mad. Inf. (since retired), and R. C. Stewart.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert, Madras Cav. in succession to Lieut-Genl. A. C. Silver, Madras Inf., transferred to the Unemployed Supery. List.

## MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 15.

Lieut. F. G. Bradley, appointed Wing Officer (on probation) 5th Regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to remain attached to the 31st Regt. Light Infantry until the 31st July, when he will proceed to join his own regiment.

Colonel T. T. Turton, who has vacated the command of the 5th Regt., Hyderabad Contingent, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Hingoli.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests set opposite to their respective names :—

Madras, 28th June.—Capt. G. H. Ranister, 2nd Batn. South Wales Borderers, Higher Standard, Persian.

3rd July.—Lieut. W. H. D. Rich, doing duty 16th Native Infantry (Probationer, Staff Corps), Higher Standard, Hindustani. Sergt. J. Haddock, Comst. Dept., Higher Standard, Hindustani. Capt. J. A. Nutt, Royal Artillery, Lower Standard, Hindustani. Lieut. R. F. McCre, Royal Artillery, Lower Standard, Hindustani. Gunner J. Morris, 5-1st Royal Artillery, Lower Standard, Hindustani. Gunner E. Franks, Q-1st Royal Artillery, Lower Standard, Hindustani. Pte. H. R. Rodwell, 1st Batn. Essex Regt., Hindustani.

4th July.—Capt. H. H. Young, Madras, Staff Corps, Higher Standard, Persian. Surg. G. T. Thomas, Indian Medical Dept., High Proficiency, Hindustani.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. N. Taylor, 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., who has been appointed a Probationer for the Madras from the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Offg. Wing Officer (on probation). Sashachellum Jamadar to be Native Adjutant of the corps, from 18th Dec.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. W. S. Hawks, 2nd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Offg. Wing Officer, and with the sanction of Government, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, with effect from date of joining that regiment.

With the sanction of Government the following transfers are ordered :—Capt. D. Dinwiddie, Barrackmaster, First Class, from Kamptee to Rangoon ; Sub-Condr. J. Kirkwood, Barrackmaster, Second Class, from Bellary to Kamptee.

With reference to the above, the following appointments are ordered :—Sub-Condr. J. Kirkwood, Barrackmaster, Second Class, to act as First Class Barrackmaster at Rangoon during Capt. Dinwiddie's absence on sick leave or until further orders ; Sub-Condtr. C. Illingsworth, Barrack Sergeant, First Class, to act as Second Class Barrackmaster at Kamptee du[illegible] Dinwddie's absence on sick [illegible] orders.

The services of J. W. E[illegible] at the disposal of the [illegible] ment of Madras.

The undermentioned [illegible] qualified by the Lower [illegible]

Kamptee, 2nd July.—Li[illegible] Marine Light Infantry, Pro[illegible] Corps ; Lieut. R. F. R. For[illegible] Rifles, Madras Staff Corps ; [illegible] Batn. Somersetshire Light [illegible] Butler, 2nd Batn. Somers[illegible] Lance Corporal H. Knight[illegible] setshire Light Infantry ; [illegible] Batn. Somersetshire Li[illegible] Eason, Q-1st Royal Artil[illegible]

Bellary.—Lieut. F. I[illegible] Fusiliers ; Lce.-Cpl. E. [illegible] Fusiliers ; Pte. F. B[illegible] Fusiliers ; Pte. P. Chr[illegible] liers ; Pte. T. Nieman, [illegible]

Secundrabad,—Lieu[illegible] South Wales Bordere[illegible] Batn. South Wal[illegible] Caulfield, Royal Art[illegible] Batn. Royal Scots [illegible] more, 2nd Batn. [illegible] Surg. J. H. Steel, [illegible] G. Drew, Barra[illegible] Batn. Royal Scot[illegible] 2nd Batn. Royal[illegible] Batn. Royal Sco[illegible] Batn. Royal Sc[illegible] Batn. Royal Sc[illegible] Hussars ; Pte. [illegible] G. Curry, 14th [illegible] Artillery.

The undern[illegible] absence :—

Adjutant-Ge[illegible] Major W. W[illegible] Deputy Assist[illegible] privilege leave[illegible]

The Cheshir[illegible] Offg. Wing [illegible] months on me[illegible]

2nd Batn. S[illegible] Smyly, F. P.,[illegible] or date of dep[illegible]

2nd Batn. [illegible] from 12th Ju[illegible] affairs, pend[illegible]

Indian Me[illegible] 2nd Light G[illegible] privilege le[illegible]

The under[illegible] England wit[illegible]

1st Batn. C[illegible]

Capt. R. B[illegible] medical cert[illegible]

[illegible]

(Befo[illegible]

371-81—Tya[illegible] sey[illegible]
370-82—Mu[illegible] Sh[illegible]
494-81—Ty[illegible] and[illegible]
29-82—R. M[illegible] dhur[illegible]
395-82—Janar[illegible] Dewj[illegible]
404-82—Janar[illegible] Fram[illegible]
528-81—Tyab[illegible] Jeth[illegible]

[illegible]

203-83[illegible]
204-83[illegible]
205-8[illegible]
153-[illegible]
[illegible]

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

DURING the past week we have had continued and heavy rains not only in Bombay but throughout the Presidency, and the total fall is now fully up to the average. From some districts there are complaints of damage from excessive moisture, but at this early stage of the crops there is little fear of any injury which will not be repaired. For the Cotton crops on the whole the rain has been favorable, and if we now have a break, which appears probable, prospects will be excellent. Active steps are being taken to repair the damage to the railways, but some further small landslips are reported, and it will be some days before through traffic is resumed. The consequence of the stoppage has been to raise the prices of Grain and Seeds which were required for immediate shipment. Cotton has been in limited request, and prices are declining. Freights remain quiet, and in the absence of sufficient cargo offering, loading steamers are ready to accept lower rates. In *Imports* the uncertain agricultural prospects and the complete stoppage of demand from up-country consequent on the interruption on the railways have told greatly against the trade, and there is great willingness on the part of holders to clear their stocks at a reduction in prices. Metals remain dull and depressed. *Money* is gradually getting easier. *Government Paper* weak and declining. The issue of the new loan having influenced the market, *Shares* have been steady, especially for Mills which are just now held in favor for investment. *Exchange* was firm in the beginning of the week, but since the result of Council bills was made known, the tendency has been decidedly weaker, and we close at a decline of 1-16d. all round.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 14th instant, shows the following alterations:—

| | Amounts. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Rs. 39,28,282 | Rs. 5,42,538 | Rs. .. |
| Do. do. Branches | ,, 20,77,592 | ,, 3,89,674 | ,, ... |
| Other Deposits | ,, 1,94,36,732 | ,, 10,76,366 | ,, .. |
| Cash Credits undrawn | ,, 5,30,919 | ,, 1,07,350 | ,, .. |
| Govt. & other Authorised Securities | ,, 66,90,616 | ,, .. | ,, 2,52,093 |
| Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise | ,, 13,28,653 | ,, 5,779 | ,, .. |
| Loans | ,, 76,50,388 | ,, 1,95,172 | ,, .. |
| Bills Discounted | ,, 1,18,26,641 | ,, 11,83,585 | ,, .. |
| Cash with Correspondents | ,, 3,16,527 | ,, .. | ,, 1,56,234 |
| Cash & Currency Notes. | ,, 102,26,823 | ,, 11,40,440 | ,, .. |

The above return is on the whole favorable and points to an easy money market at no very distant date. The discounts and loans show on the aggregate an increase of 13¾ lakhs, but there is a considerable addition in the Public and Private Deposits amounting to nearly twenty lakhs, and the Cash Balance has consequently risen to 102¼ lakhs, an increase of eleven and a half lakhs when compared with that of the previous week. At the Board meeting on Wednesday last, the rates for accommodation were reduced one per cent. all round, making the rate for demand loans *seven* per cent. For bills on Calcutta we quote Rs. 99½ for sixty days' sight, Rs. 99⅝ for thirty days,' and Rs. 100 1-16 for demand.

EXCHANGE opened firm on Tuesday at an advance of 1-32d., demand Bank bills being quoted at 1s. 7½d., and three months' Credits at 1s. 7 25-32d. The rates were well maintained until Wednesday, and at the close of that day the feeling was pretty steady, although very little business took place, pending the result of the Council bills. The advices which came to hand the next day reported that only eleven and a half lakhs out of the twenty-five offered were taken in telegraphic transfers on the three Presidencies at the rate of 1s. 7 15-32d., and that Rs. 10,000 on demand on Calcutta, and half a lakh on Bombay were done at 1s. 7 7-16d. Bar Silver had simultaneously fallen to 50 7-16d. per oz., a drop of 1-16d. This has had the effect of weakening rates here, with a decline of 1-32d. On Friday a further fall of 1-32d. was established, and while there were willing buyers of Mercantile paper at the reduced rates, there was none offering. Saturday being half holiday, there was not much doing, but rates gave way further 1-32d. On Monday there was a slightly firmer feeling in the morning, as rates in Calcutta were quoted as on Saturday 1-16d. higher than those ruling here, but it was only short lived, and the market has been quiet all day, Calcutta apparently ruling at our level.

The closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand ..............1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer...1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. Three Months' Sight ..1s. 7 9-16 to 1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits. do. ..1s. 7 11-16d.
Francs. do. ..fcs. 2·07½.

The business transacted during the week has been on a moderate scale. Bar Silver remains at 50 7-16d. per oz. Shipments of the metal to the extent of £70,000 for Bombay are advised. Government have not yet advertised the amount to be offered at the next biddings for Council drafts, but it must be remembered that a large [illegible] remains unallotted from that offered the [illegible]

[illegible] PAPER has remained dull and [illegible]h the announcement of the new [illegible] keenly apparent in Four per [illegible] fall of ⅜ per cent. during the [illegible]ss transacted has been of a [illegible]. We quote 4 per cents. Rs. 99; [illegible]s. 104.

[illegible]nk shares quiet. In Land Com[illegible]nnings have been in good request, [illegible]o Rs. 357½. Colabas on the other [illegible]n way to Rs. 815. Press shares [illegible] for the greater part of the week, [illegible] a slight decline. Sales are re[illegible] Cottons at Rs. 795; Berars at [illegible] Rs. 1,125; Apollos at Rs. 405; [illegible] 1,400; Mofussils at Rs. 460; [illegible] 232½; and Prince of Wales at [illegible] stocks, business has taken [illegible]s. 930; Coorlas at Rs. 935; [illegible] 595; Empress at Rs. 860; [illegible] Hydrabads at Rs. 1,245; [illegible] Rs. 1,205; Khataos at [illegible]teds at Rs. 3,025; Maha[illegible]; Manockjee Petits at [illegible] Rs. 260; Morarjees at [illegible] Rs. 1,055; New Great [illegible] Orientals at Rs. 770; [illegible]e of Wales at Rs. 320; [illegible] Southern Indias at [illegible]880; Western Indias [illegible]dias at Rs. 295; and [illegible] Bombay and Burmah [illegible] Rs. 3,700. Shares in [illegible] Kemp and Company, [illegible] for at the respective [illegible]7 per share.

[illegible]et continues dull. [illegible]ys being interrupted, [illegible] of any up-country [illegible] days at least, while [illegible]nd shipments on the [illegible]ers from operating to [illegible]y.

[illegible] there is very little [illegible]nxious to part with [illegible] war between China [illegible] are very dull, and [illegible]r stocks are pressing [illegible]lmost difficult of sale. [illegible] inactive at Rs. 45 [illegible]ry for *Yellow Metal* [illegible]ling rate is Rs. 35¼

[illegible] to forward delivery, [illegible]ot. We have heard [illegible] West Hartley to [illegible]vember-December

[illegible]quence of a slight [illegible]n New York, but [illegible]as not only was the [illegible]t a further fall has [illegible]one of the Home [illegible]hroughout with a [illegible]usiness transacted [illegible]tively better than [illegible] weeks past, con[illegible]d Dhollera de[illegible]ally to the fact [illegible]mers willingly [illegible]rder to ensure [illegible]g advantage [illegible] on a pretty [illegible]has curtailed [illegible] mind that [illegible] very little [illegible] springing [illegible] to Rs. 2 [illegible]ave had [illegible] is be[illegible]ps. [illegible] the [illegible]ious [illegible]

[illegible]tive [illegible]d for [illegible]rices. [illegible]retty [illegible]Catha is now almost out of stock, and purchases thereof are consequently of a retail character. We quote: White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34½; Yellow Rs. 28 to Rs. 29; Luskari Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½; Catha Rs. 25 per candy.

*Linseed.*—The cheap freights now obtainable, coupled with the steadier tone of the markets at home, have led to an active enquiry here, and a very large business has been done at hardening rates. As stocks on the spot are now reduced, and the traffic on the railways still unrestored, thus preventing any additional supplies, the price has risen to Rs. 5-10½ to Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

*Rapeseed* has also been in better request, and a good many transactions both in Guzerat and Cawnpore have taken place. Some sales of Brown Seed are also reported at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-14 per cwt. We quote Guzerat Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4; Cawnpore Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13.

In *Gingelly* and *Mustard Seeds* we have no transactions to report, as stocks are exhausted.

*Poppy Seed* has been done to a small extent at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | 780 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 865 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 4 do. | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 130 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | — 250 | 12½ | 5 do. | 96 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | Rs. 25 | 815 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | Rs. 13 | 357½ |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | Rs. 125 | 1,140 |
| Akola Press Co | 85 | 500 | all | Rs. 75 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18p.ct. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | Rs. 170 | 1,125 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 51 | 405 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | Rs. 75 | 600 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 70 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 200 | 500 | 500 | | 795 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 1,215 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 30 | 220 |
| East India Press Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,400 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 325 | 8,500 | 350 p.s. | 2,810 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 75 p.s. | 640 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 600 | 250 | 250 | ... | 330 |
| Mofussil Co | [illegible] | 400 | 400 | Rs. 30 | 460 |
| New Indian Press | 2,400 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 30 | 232½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 500 | ....... | 500 | 100 | 680 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 535 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | Rs. 150 | 1,275 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 00 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart's Press Co | 450 | 00 | | 60 | 760 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 14th July as compared with the statement of 7th July:—

| LIABILITIES. | July 7. Rs. | July 14. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 23,75,000 | 23,75,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 33,85,744 | 39,28,282 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 16,87,918 | 20,77,592 |
| Other Deposits | 1,83,60,366 | 1,94,36,732 |
| Post Bills | 21,442 | 21,462 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 4,23,569 | 5,30,919 |
| | 3,62,54,039 | 3,83,69,987 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 69,42,709 | 66,90,616 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 13,22,874 | 13,28,653 |
| Loans, on Security of do | 74,55,216 | 76,50,388 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 9,212 | 8,540 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,06,43,056 | 1,18,26,611 |
| Stamps | 3,075 | 3,046 |
| Dead Stock......Rs. 5,53,753<br>Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000 | 3,18,753 | 3,18,753 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 4,72,761 | 3,16,527 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 90,86,383 | 1,02,26,823 |
| | 3,62,54,039 | 3,83,69,987 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Menai, 1,376 tons, Captain O. Lewis, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Castledale, 1,532 tons, Captain J. Milligan, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sandal, 1,136 tons, Captain W. H. Bulmer, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Colombo (10th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,508 tons, Captain D. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta, &c., brought a general cargo, and seven deck passengers.

THE French steamer Madagascar, 2,414 tons, Captain L. Abeille, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. M. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and infant, Miss Spencer, and Mr. Robertson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Kaka, Mr. R. C. O. Stuart, Mr. T. H. Agnino, Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, Mr. Khalfan Hoossen and 23 deck.

PASSENGERS BY THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Manilla, Captain A. Cruciani, arrived in Bombay on the 16th inst:—From Genoa.—Dr. F. C. Lawrenson. From Naples.—Captain Clomes, and Mr. W. Arnot. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Benarjee, and Miss Benarjee.

### ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Sandal (s) | Bulmer | Colombo, July 10. |
| 16 | Gwalior (s) | De Horne | Venice, June 22. |
| | Manilla (s) | Antonis | Marseilles, June 20. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Oriental (s) | Tice | Persian Gulf. |
| | Castledale (s) | Milligan | Dunkirk. |
| | Madagascar (s) | Abeille | Hull. |

The ship Menai, Lewis, to Antwerp, obtained her port-clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading on yesterday last:—

Steamer King Arthur, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sandal, to Port Said.

### CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

12 Inch Borva (s)....Young......Bombay, July 3.
Parramatta (s)....Barlow......London, June 5.
Aubepine ..........Meuon......Pondicherry, July 4.
Mona ..............Evans......Bombay, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.—Steamer Medina. Ships Macedon, and Edinburgh. Barque Star of Scotia. Schooner Janie Gough.

### MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS

12 Viscount.................New York.
13 Chanda (s)..............Rangoon.

July. DEPARTURE.

12 D. of Buccluech (s) ...... London.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hisparia s—50 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Haptoola bhoy; 10 casks brasswire, Abdoolally Naboobhoy; 500 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Samsoodin.
Craigton s—10 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Clan Grant s—12 bales paper, Jamasjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—8 cases provisions, &c. W. J. Essai; 20 cases [illegible] &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co. [illegible] port [illegible] packages medicines, &c., Treacher and Co.
Geelong s—10 cases sherry and 5 cases port, Manuckjee Bhicajee.
Khandalla s—45 ca[illegible]
Peshawar s—20 cases cha[illegible]mpagne, sherry, &c., Lafond Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—6 packages glassware, Kh[illegible]akeebhoy Padomsey.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—40 packages glassware, the C. M. Bank; casks paint of sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 84 bales paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 27 packages glass and hard wares, Soolamanjee Abdoolally; 3 cases eau-de-cologne, Essoofally Samsoodin.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hesperia s—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 35 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Culliangee and Co.; 85 bales cotton, M. Bakinson; 3,001 cwts linseed and 1,001 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.; 600 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 900 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Toolseedas; 49 bales cotton, Monordas Hurrockchund; 200 bales raos, Pragjee Heerjee; 50 cases castoroil, H. Shaikadum, and Co.; 51 bales cotton, V. Jaithsee; 340 cwts coir yarn.
Merton Hall, s—40 bales wool, Guniey Kessowjee; 292½ cwts coir yarn, Pursotum Dewjee; 283½ cwts myrabolams, Laljee Poonsee and Co.; 250 cwts myrabolams, Runchordas Verdas; 2,001 cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co; 34 bales wool, D. Muncharam; 25 bales wool, M. Ookerda; 378 cwts coir yarn, R. Amerchund; 660 cwts myrabolam, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Armenia s—600 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Tames s—8 cwts cheerabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 35 cwts nutmegs and 12 cwts gamboge, Hussonally Tyebally; 184 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Hajeebhoy Laljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Guy Mannering s—44 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Munroe s—600 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

[illegible]awbridge, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
[illegible]emouth s—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
[illegible]y s—750 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible]arch —5,400 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

[illegible]8,0000 cwts wheat and 260 cwts linseed and [illegible] carpets, 2,250 cwts poppy seeds, 700 cwts [illegible] seed and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible]100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR SUEZ.

[illegible] cwts coffee, H. S. Misree; 15 cwts dry [illegible] 2½ cwts hurtal, M. C. M. Misree.

## [illegible]TARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Adey, Surg. Major, on duty, from Indore.

July 16.

Clowes, Captain, 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Lawrenson, Surg., from leave, from England.
Bruce, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Poona.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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ONE-THIRD of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles, or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street Poona daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain square Piano......Rs. | 35 per month | or Rs. | 750 |
| Sympathetic square ...... ,, | 35 ,, | ,, | or ,, | 825 |
| Semi-grand, on three legs ,, | 6 ,, | ,, | or ,, | 1,375 |

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GAY—July 16, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Edward Gay, of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGLEY—July 9, at Multan, the wife of W. A. Bagley, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

KING—July 11, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of William King, Sc. D. Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

MILLS—July 8, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. Albert R. Mills, Punjab Northern State Railway.

DEATH.

WEST—July 10, at Toura Mulla Estate, Madras, Edith, daughter of Alister and Amy West, aged 1 month and 10 days.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"POONA."—The letter about hotels is libellous.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1883.

THE announcement that the Ameer of Afghanistan is to receive a subsidy of 12 lakhs is confirmed by our Simla correspondent, who adds that the subsidy will be given yearly. In return H. H. is to promise to conform to our views, to be friendly, and to consider our interests. It appears that the Ameer has not given his answer to this proposal, and therefore the arrangement cannot as yet be regarded as concluded. As, however, it is scarcely possible that the Government of India could have volunteered a subvention of this amount, we must presume that the Ameer has asked for the money to supply his urgent needs. During his late campaign against the Shinwaris he found it impossible to pay his troops, and either from that cause or from some other his operations came to a close before they were crowned with success. There were rumours that Ayoub was again on the move. In various directions there were grounds for uneasiness, and it was necessary that the Ameer should have the wherewithal to satisfy his troops, if they were to help him against his enemies. It was no doubt under those circumstances that he applied to the Govern[illegible]ment of India for that pecuniary assistance which the said Government is now willing to afford on its [illegible]own conditions. The question arises whether [illegible] is a profitable investment to spend 12 lakhs a ye[illegible] to enable Abdul Rahman to keep his footing. We gave a handsome subsidy to Shere Alli, and our first formal ground of complaint, or at least of suspicion, in his case was his refusal to take the money. Now that Russia has pretty well sapped her way across Turkistan to the northern frontier of Afghanistan, it is necessary to decide upon the steps to be taken to prevent her further progress in this direction. If English influence be non-existent at Kabul, it will not be possible to exclude that of Russia. Nature abhors a vacuum. Will a payment of 12 lakhs per annum secure our influence? If it will, the money may be regarded as well laid out. We have been for some time without any authentic information as to the current of politics at Kabul. We do not know how Abdool Rahman is really getting on with his unruly subjects, or what he thinks of the aspect of affairs on his northern frontier. He was a Russian pensioner before we helped him to the musnud. He may be a Russian pensioner still for anything we know to the contrary. It would be interesting to learn on the other side what the Government of India would consider a line of conduct on the Ameer's part consistent with friendliness to us. The phrase is vague, and may mean a great deal or next to nothing. Probably the object of the Indian Government in proposing the subsidy may be found in the fact that such an annual grant would materially assist the Ameer in the task of keeping order within his own territory, particularly amongst the troublesome tribes inhabiting the country just beyond our own frontier, and so facilitate the maintenance and development of the large trade that is carried on between India and Afghanistan. But in this way English trade will be benefited directly to a large extent, a considerable share of the goods exported from India to Kabul, Kandahar, &c., being drawn from the English markets; and it would be fair that England should pay some portion, say half, of the grant to the Ameer. The Government of India will not be able to withdraw a single soldier from the frontier as a saving in consequence of the subsidy; but the advantage will be solely in the protection of trade, and in this respect England will benefit to an equal extent, probably, with India.

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THERE exists in the Native Army an institution which has of late been evoking more special regulations and circular memos. than are usually devoted to any special branch of that service. Yet with all this tender solicitude on its behalf, it still persists in remaining, in classical parlance, *nominis umbra*, except in so far as it appears for a particularly substantial figure in the monthly pay lists. In theory, the native officer promoted for his excellence in the various departments of his profession, his steadiness, his intellectual culture, his many-sided virtues, is worth all he costs, as a bright and shining example to the young soldier, a mentor, fatherly but strict withal, to his company, responsible for its efficiency and discipline, the attainment of perfection in both being his sole object and aim in life. Practically, however, he falls far short of this high ideal. The frequent regulations which have been issued within the last few years, reminding and impressing on commanding officers of native corps the necessity of making native officers feel their responsibility and command their companies in fact and not only in name, prove that such is not now the case; else what were the use of issuing such stringent reminders? That native officers do not assume that responsibility which they should do, and which they are paid for assuming, is a painful but self-evident fact to those who have any practical knowledge of the interior economy of a native corps. When we glance through the Army List and see regiments commanded by officers well known throughout the Presidency, not only for their personal knowledge of their duties, but also for their capacity for making those under their command aware of their responsibilities and observant of the duties appertaining to their respective positions, we cannot believe that while impressing on European officers the principle of the chain of responsibility, they have omitted to instruct the native officers in their duties and responsibilities. There must, then, be some other reason. The fault must lie not with the teachers, but the taught. A brief review of the constitution of the Native Army with regard to the distribution of commissions will probably throw some light on the subject. The pay of the sepoy is fixed at a figure so low that it alone would utterly fail to compete in the labour market of the present day for men. In former days, when labour was less well paid, the pay might have been a considerable inducement; but now that the price of labour has risen, and more is expected of the sepoy in the way of intellectual attainments for advancement, while at the same time he is put to greater expense to perform his duties, we must look farther for the inducements which are held out to the embryo soldier by the recruiting naik or havildar as they sit together in the cool of the evening on the steps of the Bania's shop in the distant gaum, and discuss a soldiers' life and prospects alternately with the price of ghee. That a sepoy is put to more expense now than formerly admits of little doubt. Though Government allows the recruit Rs. 30 on joining to fit himself out, that sum represents little more than half what a kit costs in the majority of native regiments in this Presidency. On joining, therefore, the recruit finds himself some Rs. 20 in debt to the quartermaster, which has to be recovered from his emoluments of Rs. 7 per mensem; and he is lucky, indeed, if there is not some article of necessaries to be replaced before that sum has been paid off. Whether or no the introduction of khaki has enriched or impoverished the sepoy is a moot point, which it is not necessary to enter upon here.

To return, then, to the inducements to enlist. The first and most telling of these is the pension, for that is within the reach of every one—a pension greater or less according to the advancement he has gained by ability, good conduct, or as he would himself say, "nusseeb,'" and after a longer or shorter time, according as his health lasts, or he succeeds in throwing dust in the eyes of the doctor. The pension rules in this respect present the anomaly of a premium placed on infirmity, real or simulated. So rooted, indeed, has become the impression in the Native Army that the invalid pension is a right, irrespective of fitness or unfitness, that it is not unusual to hear even a native officer, when asked when a sepoy is entitled to pension, reply, "After 15 years." Taking, then, the case of a native soldier who is pensioned at 35 years of age on Rs. 4 per month, we find that he has obtained an annuity which would have cost him Rs. 504 to purchase, or representing a continuous monthly saving of Rs. 2-8 throughout his whole service. In other words, though only in actual receipt of Rs. 7 a month, he was drawing the equivalent of Rs. 9-8 pay in any other walk of life to which no pension appertained. But the pension is not the only inducement that tends to equalize the competition with the labour market. In these enlightened days of short service, even the glibbest of recruiting sergeants would only raise an incredulous smile on the face of the yokel he is trying to persuade to enlist, with the old story of the field marshal's bâton and the knapsack; but when Subbedar Hurree Jadow returns to his native gaum with a tangible Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 a month, and the prospect of the even more lordly emoluments of Subbedar Major at no very distant period, and failing that, the pleasant certainty of being able to retire on a good pension whenever he feels inclined to do what his European prototype would style "cutting the service"—then do the delights of soldiering present themselves to the mind of the ingenuous youth of the gaum. A glittering future unfolds itself before him—a future in which sentry-go and line-building, school certificates, and the harassed days and disturbed siestas of lance naiks do not appear. Their places are taken by visions of comparative *aram*, with no more toil in the ancestral khet, and an early marriage with the dusky Luxumee on his first furlough (unless, perchance, he can get leave before on urgent private affairs, to bury his great-grandmother or defend a suit with the village sowcar regarding his family half-acre); then his dream wanders on [illegible] rapid promotion, a commission, pension, with [illegible] his calculations does excessive [illegible] Into none o[illegible] enter—as much as he is mental or bodily to[illegible] more. And sooth compelled to do, and nothing [illegible] inten[illegible] to say, he as a rule well carries out [illegible] tions in this respect after joining. Works of supererogation are not in his line, and when he has attained his commission his only thought is to please the sahib-logue with as little inconvenience to himself as he can manage. This he generally imagines can be done by a suave, not to mention flattering, manner of address, and obtrusively apparent energy, when there is anything to be done in the vicinity of the regimental staff. He cannot shake off the customs and habits of half a lifetime. Unlike the British commissioned officer who has risen from the ranks, he still continues to converse familiarly with the rank and file, living as they live, hoarding money as they hoard, only on a larger scale, seeing things with their eyes, and differing in no respect from what he was before, except that he costs the State more money and does less work. Much, however, as the native officer dislikes work, he shirks responsibility much more, and it is as a rule with the greatest difficulty that commanding officers can induce the native officers to award punishments for the trivial misdemeanours that lie within their powers of jurisdiction. Were the native officers more equal to their work in this respect, much of the crime in the Native Army would be nipped in the bud, irregularities being promptly punished before they had grown into actual crimes. Here, again, we find another cause of inefficiency. Tact is a word which conveys no meaning to the generality of the commissioned, and we may add non-commissioned, ranks of the Native Army. And if there is one position in which tact is more requisite than another, it is in dealing with a body of natives of mixed nationality and caste. We do not hesitate to say that numbers of the cases that are brought up for investigation at the commanding officer's orderly-room arise solely from the want of tact on the part of the native commissioned and non-commissioned grades. That the system is faulty is apparent, but it is difficult to see how it could be improved without entirely remodelling the constitution of the Native Army. That with the difficulties they have had to contend with, and the indifferent material they have to work upon, commanding officers have brought their regiments to their present efficiency speaks very highly for the pains that have been taken and the administrative ability that has been brought to bear on the subject; and we may still look forward to the day when the native commissioned ranks will have learnt to accept their share of responsibility, and join in heart as well as in words, in practice as well as in theory, with the European officers in administering the affairs of the units of the battalion entrusted to their care with tact and judgment. That our present Commander-in-Chief has had this object in view no one can doubt who has watched the progress of the reform he inaugurated, and has been carrying out during the past two-and-a-half years; and that the endeavour will be successful all must hope who have the welfare of the Bombay Army at heart. Difficult as its attainment may seem, there is no reason why well-directed energy should not accomplish it in time.

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THE great breaches affected on both the trunk lines of railway converging to Bombay will, it is to be feared, seriously check the export trade, which was beginning to advance, after a brief pause, by leaps and bounds. The trade returns for the month of May show a vast increase in the figures as compared with the two previous years, and the wheat returns for the month of May in the last three years stand as follows:—1881, 2,024,257; 1882, 2,704,515; 1883, 4,165,832. This great increment is due, no doubt, to several causes—the reduction of railway freights, the low rupee, and the large imports which have to be paid largely in produce. It is greatly to be feared that the extensive damage to the railways will check the trade for a time. The repairs cannot be made in a day, nor, unfortunately, without a heavy expenditure of money.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THE House of Lords has redeemed its credit by throwing out the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill on the third reading. I think I am not wrong in saying that when the Peers unexpectedly read the Bill a second time by a majority of seven votes, the public opinion of the country regarded their conduct with resentment and dismay. The agitation in favour of the Bill has always been factitious and unreal, and a good many members of the House of Commons have supported the proposed change in the marriage law merely to save themselves from being worried, as they felt quite confident that the Upper House could always be relied upon to maintain the existing law. The apparent conversion of the Peers, which some writers ascribe to mere weariness, but which was undoubtedly due to the ill-advised influence used by the Prince of Wales in favour of Lord Dalhousie's Bill, caused many "searchings of the heart" among public men generally, and the Opposition in the House of Lords were encouraged to try and reverse the decision on the second reading by discovering that the sentiment of the country was strongly opposed to the Bill. Mr. Gladstone himself is said to have taken alarm at the vehement reproaches of the High Church party, backed as these were by the strong remonstrances of Lords Selborne and Coleridge; and the large number of abstentions from last night's division is probably the result of a hint given by the Government that it was not excessively anxious for the success of the Bill. Nor can the Peers have felt indifferent to the contemptuous astonishment with which many churchmen asked what was the use of a House of Lords that was willing to play fast and loose with the marriage law of the country at the bidding of members of the Royal Family. Finally, there can be no doubt that the voting of last night was influenced by the excellent speeches of the Duke of Argyll and the Bishop of Exeter, two men whose Liberalism is above reproach, and who earnestly joined in entreating the House not to pass a Bill which rested on no sound principle, and which might be invoked as a precedent to justify a man in marrying his step-daughter, whose affinity to him is no nearer than that of his deceased wife's sister. Lord Selborne clenched the argument against any relaxation of the marriage law by quoting the foolish admission of the organ of the Liberalism of the Future, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the measure rejected last night is looked upon by philosophical Radicals as only a step towards the assimilation of social life in England to those laxer conditions of marriage and divorce which prevail in the enlightened United States. The majority of last night was small, but it represents a reaction the strength of which may be inferred from its triumph over the whole influence of the Court—now more powerful than it has been at any time since George III. broke up the Coalition Government of Fox and North. The rejected Bill will, it is said, be brought forward again next Session, but I do not believe now that marriage with a deceased wife's sister will ever be legalized in England.

The throwing out of this Bill will help to shorten the duration of the Session, as the House of Commons will not be called upon to discuss it. Mr. Gladstone has prudently taken warning by the sign which the frequent counts-out have afforded, that the House is perfectly sick of its work, and that any attempt to keep it sitting till it passed all the Ministerial Bills now before it would excite a storm of opposition. His speech of yesterday on public business was couched in very conciliatory terms, and showed an anxiety on his part to allow members to get away from Westminister this year about the usual time, that is to say, in the middle of August. With the exception of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which is not likely to be persevered with, none of the measures still on the Ministerial list is of such a character as to excite party feeling to any great extent; and, strong as is the dislike with which Mr. Chamberlain is personally regarded by the Conservatives, it is generally admitted that the Bankruptcy and Patent Bills reflect great credit on his administrative abilities. The former Bill will certainly be carried this Session, but there is hardly time now to drag the Patents Bill through the grand committee first of all, and afterwards through both Houses. The Government will, I fancy, have to be content with passing the Corrupt Practices Bill (which, however, has already been largely modified), the Ballot Bill, and the Bankruptcy Bill. This will not be at all a bad stroke of work, as things go; and it is as much as the country wants, for the proceedings of Parliament are now regarded with considerable indifference by the public. Such interest as is still maintained in politics is kept alive by platform speeches such as Lord Salisbury's at the dinner of the Constitutional Union, and as Mr. Chamberlain is expected to make at the Cobden Club dinner to-morrow. The "Affaire Clémenceau," as it has been happily called from the title of one of Gaboriau's novels, is more than ever a burning brand of discussion for the Liberal party. There can be no doubt that the admission into the Cobden Club of such a man as Clémenceau, under the auspices of Mr. Chamberlain, will serve to accentuate the departure of the latter from the old ways of English Liberalism. So completely has the member for Birmingham succeeded in estranging the moderate Liberals that at the Reform Club the other day, when a friend of his who is supposed to have given Mr. Chamberlain the inform[illegible]ation used in the action for libel brought by the Minister's brothers, put up a candidate for election, the number of black balls [illegible] in the ballot box was quite unprecedented. But members of the Reform Club generally are becoming so constitutional in their opinions that before many years are over I expect to see a bridge built over the narrow street separating this club from the Carlton, to facilitate the amalgamation of the two institutions.

A test case will be tried next week to decide what position Lord Randolph Churchill holds with regard to the Conservative party. General Burnaby, who died a few weeks ago, was a member of the Council of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations—an extraordinarily lumbering title, by the way, which might be shortened with advantage. Lord Randolph has been nominated for the vacant seat, I presume with his consent, though he has criticized very freely the action, or rather the inaction, of the Council. The election takes place next Friday, and I have no doubt that it will be in Lord Randolph's favour. I have the honour to be a member of the Council myself, and shall certainly vote for him, though I by no means approve of some of his most recent attacks on Sir S. Northcote. There is, however, this to be said for the noble Lord, that he is honest, outspoken, and fearless in his criticisms, and that he at least does not go about sneering at Sir Stafford with "the sickly smile of slow disparagement," and trying secretly to instigate revolts which he openly affects to frown upon. Besides, he is a man of ideas, and of ability and energy such as are but too rarely found in the ranks of the Conservative party; and his zealous devotion to Conservative principles has won for him a high rank in the House of Commons, and a name far more popular throughout the country than that of any man who sits on the front Opposition bench with Sir S. Northcote. I cannot conceive, indeed, why any one should oppose his election to the Council, which he will do a good service to if he can only infuse into it a little of his own animation.

Disquieting news has come to hand to-day as to the prospects of a rupture between France and China. The French Ambassador at Shanghai is said to have insulted Li-Tsung-Tang, who is in consequence returning to Pekin without having come to terms with M. Tricou. Russia, however, proposes to intervene as mediator, and her efforts may avail to prevent a war which the French people now are looking forward to with very uncomfortable feelings. It is a curious instance of national perversity that France has been dragged into the awkward position in which she now finds herself by rivalry with England. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Challemel-Lacour, hates England and English society, and it is out of revenge for the coolness shown him when he was Ambassador to the Court of St. James's that he has precipitated France into this Tongking quarrel, which is to end, as he says, in the creation of a French Empire in the East to balance British India. The dream is the most fantastical and ridiculous ever conceived by a vain and spiteful politician; but it has tickled the fancy of the French democracy, and a serious attempt will be made to realize it unless China persists in showing fight. In the present temper of the French nation, an offer on the part of England to mediate would be treated as an insult. So inflamed is French feeling against us, in consequence mainly of our success in Egypt, that the outbreak of cholera at Damietta—which is probably indigenous, and due to the unutterable filthiness of that place and its surroundings—is gravely attributed by French newspapers to the action of the English authorities in compelling the International Sanitary Commission to forego quarantine of English steamers arriving at Suez from Bombay. If this were the source from which the disease had been imported into Egypt, would it not have made its appearance first of all at Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria, and not at Damiettea, which lies many miles away from any point ever touched by what Frenchmen denounce as English mercantilisme? The panic-stricken European population of Alexandria are, of course, flying before the plague already, as they did in 1865, and speculators have hailed the cholera as a friend because it has enabled them, after a long interval of steadiness, once more to run down the prices of Egyptian securities. But investors in Egyptian stocks have nothing to fear. The cholera will not injure the prosperity of the country, which is safe from harm now so long as British troops remain in the country. I am glad to see that that remarkably shrewd politician, the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, has put the question of the second Suez Canal on a right footing by pointing out, in a conversation with the *Times'* Paris correspondent, that M. de Lesseps ought, in equity, to be allowed to do all that is necessary for the requirements of commerce, and that England need not care whether the new canal is called French or English, as, being mistress of Egypt, she can also always, in the last resort, do what she likes with the canal. Ismail has never been to this country since his fall from power, but he has now taken a house in London for a few months, buoyed up, perhaps, with the hope that Lord R. Churchill will help him to displace his unnatural son Tewfik, and to regain the sovereignty of Egypt.

I daresay you are sick of the Ilbert Bill, and I will, therefore, say no more about the Anglo-Indian demonstration in St. James's Hall on Monday than that it was, by general consent, a magnificent success. Mr. Roper Lethbridge deserves the highest praise for the patient tact with which he so organized the meeting as to make it fairly representative of official as well as non-official opinion. Sir A. Arbuthnot spoke with much force and dignity, and Mr. Seton Karr with an energy that was quite spirit-stirring; but the speech of the day was Mr. Mayne's. I don't think I ever listened to a more admirable platform speech. I spoke myself to one of the resolutions, but the proceedings were so protracted that my turn did not come till very late, so that I had the mortification of not being reported in the daily papers. You will find a full report of the meeting in *Allan's Indian Mail.* Among the Bombay men present I noticed Mr. Scoble, Colonel Walsh, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bythell, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Carroll, and others. The Executive Committee meet on Saturday to arrange about sending a deputation to Lord Kimberley. With the exception of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily News*, all the London newspapers applaud the excellent temper of Monday's meeting, and urge the Government to abandon the Bill. The *Pall Mall* fell into a dreadful scrape by prophesying that at the adjourned meeting of the East India Association on Wednesday in Exeter Hall, to discuss Mr. R. H. Elliott's paper, the Baboos and their friends would get up a counter-demonstration to Monday's meeting. Since the discussion on Wednesday, the *Pall Mall* has discreetly refrained from saying a word about the way in which its prophecy was fulfilled. The truth is, the Baboos failed to come to the scratch. Lord Stanley of Alderley, the eccentric head of an eccentric family, paid for the Hall in order to be allowed to take the chair; but he spoke loosely and disconnectedly, and his only supporters were such well-known agitators as Major Evans Bell and Mr. Seymour Keay. Sir W. Wedderburn is, of course, a man of a different stamp, but he has been drawn into the Radical net since he came home, and is influenced less by his Indian experience than by the opinions of Professors Bryce and Thorold Rogers and other speculative philosophers. On the other side, Messrs. Branson, Mayne, and Ballen Smith spoke very effectively. The meeting separated without passing any resolution. It is said that the Baboos mean to get up another meeting at which Radical members of Parliament will muster in force. But how will this be a reply to Monday's demonstration, which Peers and members of Parliament were purposely excluded from taking part in, so that it might be a pure expression of Anglo-Indian sentiment? The difficulty that occurs to me is how, if the Bill be persevered with, India is to be governed. It will be admitted that England now holds India through the agency of her Anglo-Indian civil and military servants and of non-official Englishmen settled in the country. With quite insignificant exceptions, all these classes are united in deploring the probable consequences of the Ilbert Bill, and it is certain that almost universal discontent will prevail among Englishmen in India if the measure be passed. This feeling will be far more intense among British soldiers, mechanics, and others of inferior positions, who are more immediately exposed to become the victims of native vindictiveness, than among the lawyers, merchants, and planters who have spoken against the Bill at public meetings. Having, then, set Englishmen in India almost to a man against the law, how will England succeed in preventing her hold on the country from being weakened? Is she prepared, in downright earnest, to entrust the administration of India to a weak and simple-minded enthusiast like Lord Ripon, aided by such counsellors as the Radical Professors who sit in Parliament, by the Evans Bells, the Seymour Keays, the Martin Woods, and the Baboos of Calcutta? The experiment would be the most interesting ever made since Sancho Panza gave up the Governorship of Barataria. But I wonder how long it would last.

My friends in Bombay will be pleased to hear that at the annual meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday I was elected a member of the council of that society. I owe this compliment to the good offices, first of all, of Sir G. Birdwood, who proposed me, and then of Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, who did me the honour to second my nomination. The society now numbers between 4,000 and 5,000 members, and is in a very flourishing condition financially.

J. M. M.

## THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no objection to answer the questions which Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy puts to me in his letter to you of this date.

1. I have several times invited Jugmohundas to my house since he left Sir Munguldas' house. Sir Munguldas and I have not been in the habit of sending invitations to each other or to the members of our respective families for some years past. The reason for this is not of any public interest. It will suffice to say that when Jugmohundas left his father's house, the reason, so far as he was concerned, no longer existed; and I have, therefore, since that time been in the habit of sending invitations to him.

2. Premji Cutchra is not my Moonim as Sir Munguldas well knows; he is a cashier in my firm. I have heard that Premji visits Jugmohundass, but beyond what I have heard I know nothing either of of the durations, frequency or object of his visits. Those visits are not made by my orders nor at my instigation.

3. I do not know whether Premji has lent any money to Jugmohundas; nor do I know whether Premji had any acquaintance with Jugmohundas before the latter quarrelled with Sir Munguldas.

4. The Ramdass referred to is Ramdass Jugjeevundass, the brother of Hurjeevundass Jugjeevundass, and the latter is son-in-law to Sir Munguldass. The said Ramdass is a clerk in my firm; and he is at present living, I believe, with Jugmohundass. This is an arrangement with which I have nothing to do. I know nothing about the bazaar purchases of Jugmohundas.

5. I know nothing of the amount of Jugmohundas' monthly expenses nor of the source from which either those expenses or the expenses of the suit are derived, save this, that no portion of them has been supplied by me.

I am conscious that the points raised by these questions are of no public interest, and I am ashamed to trouble you with such trash, but as you have published Sir Munguldas' questions, I will ask you to publish my answers; and to allow me to repeat in the most general and comprehensive sense that I have nothing whatever to do with Jugmohundas' suit either directly or indirectly, and any allegation to the contrary is false.
—Yours, &c.

VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS.

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### CHOLERA APPROACHING CAIRO.

CAIRO, JULY 15.

Five deaths from cholera have occurred at Ghizeh, a suburb of this city.

### ANARCHIST RIOTING ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, JULY 15.

Riotous disturbances by Anarchists have taken place at Roubaix, a town on the Belgian frontier. The riots have been suppressed by French troops.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

LISBON, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ethiopia, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 10th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 12th instant.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 3¾d. |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1-7⅝ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 80 |
| 4½ per cent. ,, | 83½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102¼ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 108¾ |
| Bar Silver | 50 7-16 |
| Oriental Bank shares | £13 |
| Chartered ,, | £23 |
| ,, Mercantile ,, | £16 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £58 |

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

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|---|---|
| SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 15. | |
| 10 p.m. | 78·7 |
| MONDAY, July 16. | |
| 6 a.m. | 77·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 81·1 |
| 2 p.m. | 83·9 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·1 |

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday evening appointing some eighty additional members of the Committee formed for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in December next. We have not space for the list of names to-day.

REGARDING the Madras authorities' opinions on the Jurisdiction Bill, the *Hindoo* says:—"We stated some time ago that Justices Muthusami Iyer and Innes have given their opinions in favour of the Jurisdiction Bill. We are glad to learn now that Sir Charles Turner and Justice Kernan are equally in favour of it, while Justice Kindersley thinks that the measure is introduced too soon. The Chief Justice goes further than the Government of India. He recommends that in all advanced provinces such subordinate magistrates as are recommended by the High Court should be empowered to try European British subjects. The Honourable A. Sehia Sastry has also written a very able and argumentative minute supporting the measure.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that "private letters from Simla report that the official criticisms on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, which have been already received, have not been without effect. Those who were inclined to support the Bill have gone openly into opposition on various grounds, the principal being that the Bill is uncalled for and inopportune. What course the Viceroy may take is not known. His Excellency has been careful not to commit himself by any expression of opinion; but it cannot, we believe, be denied that the opposition to the Bill, even in the Council, is compact, powerful, and public-spirited. But we suppose that by the end of the month the public will know better, not only what course Lord Ripon may decide upon, but the character and extent of the support he can reckon upon in that course."

A LETTER from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 2nd July, states:—

I have the honour to report that in a letter, dated 16th June, the Consul at Jeddah reported the existence of a fatal disease among cattle in that neighbourhood, and I am now informed by the Acting Consul, Somali Coast, that a serious mortality has appeared among cattle in the Ugadhain Somali Districts near Harrar. The Municipal Officer's attention has been called to the above, and he has been directed to see that the standing orders for inspection of cattle imported into Aden, whether by land or sea, are strictly carried out. The Egyptian Governor of Berbera has also been requested to use his best efforts to prevent the shipment of any diseased cattle from that port to Aden.

THE German barque Oberon, bound from Calcutta to the Cape, put in to Rangoon on the 12th inst., for repairs. She was dismasted in the recent cyclone.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Rangoon Gazette* the following extract from a letter, dated Paris, the 16th June:—"Jules Joubert has his own agents in Paris, but does not appear to be well served. No publicity is given to the Exhibition, and no one appears to take the slightest interest in it. The French Government have declined to take any action, because the matter is not properly brought to their notice. A French agent is on his way to Burma. The French are grateful to Mr. Colquhoun for opening their eyes to the importance of being the first in the field: if they succeed, that will be another feather to Lord Ripon's cap. Prince Myingoon refuses to make any promises to the French Government, who have, therefore, decided on plumping for King Theebaw."

THE official denial given here to the statement of the *Times* that the Duke of Connaught is to succeed General Hardinge in the command of the Bombay Army, was telegraphed to England.

IT is stated that the Duke of Connaught will leave England early in November to take up his command at Meerut.

IT is stated that the Queen's health has been greatly benefited by her sojourn in the Highlands. She is now convalescent and walks about her private apartments unaided. Although the injured knee which incapacitated her for so long is now nearly well, Her Majesty has been advised not to overwork a naturally delicate joint, and so seldom walks more than is necessary.

ON June 29, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke gave notice that on the first occasion that the forms of the House would permit he would move the following resolution:—"That no arrangement for assenting to making a second Suez Canal will be satisfactory which does not provide, first, for a reduction of the present tolls; and, second, for the adequate representation of British shipping on the administration." The announcement was received with cheers.

ACCORDING to M. de Lesseps's latest utterance the Canal Company had already, before the mail left England, commenced preparations for making the second Canal, which is to take the slightly more circuitous course first proposed for the existing Canal.

ON Wednesday, July 4, Sir William Wedderburn was to read a paper before the East India Association, on "The Poona Ryot's Bank: a Practical Experiment." This was the occasion on which Mr. John Bright, who presided, made a speech on the subject of Agricultural Banks.

ACCORDING to the *Academy*, Dr. Henry Lansdell, the author of "Through Siberia," has lately returned from a journey through Russian Central Asia, Kuldja, Bokhara, and Khiva, and is preparing to write a book on these countries and his travels through them.

FROM the account we publish in another column, it will be seen that Cambridge won the Inter-University cricket match by seven wickets.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, says the *St. James's Gazette* of the 29th June, will send to Mr. Gladstone to-morrow his statement as to the alleged complicity of the Khedive with the massacres at Alexandria. And there is a mysterious statement to the effect that a telegram alleged to have been despatched by the Khedive to Lutfi Pasha is certified as authentic by an official in the Egyptian Telegraph Office: a compromising authentic telegram, presumably. Is it possible that the visit of the ex-Khedive to London has anything to do with this inquiry? Certainly the father has no love for the son, and would delight in Tewfik's downfall.

ISMAIL PASHA, ex-Khedive of Egypt, arrived at Charing-cross from Paris on June 28, and intended to make a short stay in England. Being interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, Ismail said that as an Egyptian he cannot rejoice at Egypt's coming under the dominion of a foreign Power. But he has otherwise no protest to raise against the English ascendency; and this is so true that if he wanted protection himself he should seek it at the hands of England.

LORD KIMBERLEY distributed prizes and certificates at University College on Wednesday (June 27). An interesting feature of the report, he said, was the extension of the means of teaching Indian languages to the successful competitors of the Indian Civil Service. They had eight students studying Sanscrit, which gave satisfactory evidence of the usefulness of the college.

STEPS were, the *Standard* says, being taken to hold a public meeting in London in support of Mr. Ilbert's bill. Several Liberal members of Parliament have promised to attend.

ACCORDING to the *Daily News*, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill having been defeated by the vote of the Bishops, "thus nullifying a clear majority of the temporal peers, arrangements are about to be made for holding meetings in various parts of the country to call for the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords." The *Standard* states that if an opportunity can be obtained, a resolution will be moved in the House of Commons in favour of sanctioning marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

NINE of the crew of the steamship Huntingtower, which was totally wrecked in the Red Sea consequent upon a collision with the P. and O. steamship Lombardy, have been landed at Plymouth.

MRS. LANGTRY will shortly arrive in England, the *World* says, but her stay will be limited. She is going to Paris to study with Regnier, and returns to America in the autumn. The net gains of her theatrical tour in the States are between £15,000 and £20,000.

THE *World*:—Madame Patti, on Monday morning (June 25), suddenly became so hoarse that she had to send a doctor's certificate to the Albert Hall—could not sing at Monsieur Sainton's Concert, nor can she at the Court Concert to-morrow, nor the whole week at the theatre. At £400 an evening, a hoarseness such as this costs a good deal.

IF the existence of cholera at Bombay is to be a reason for obstructing the traffic from India through the Red Sea, that route, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, ought to be permanently closed to English ships. There is always some cholera at some time of the year in Bombay; nor is there any reason to believe it was worse this season than at most hot seasons. As to the Indo-Malay pilgrims, however diseased, it is scarcely possible that they could have carried the infection to Damietta, seeing that Damietta lies altogether out of the course from India to Jaffa. The truth is that the cholera has broken out very conveniently for those who, under the pretence of providing for the sanitary security of the Mediterranean, have never ceased by quarantine laws to vex and to thwart the Eastern commerce of England.

PROMINENCE was given in Wednesday (June 27) evening's Paris papers (says the correspondent of the *Standard*) to an extraordinary letter purporting to have been communicated from Calcutta, under date the 31st of May, to the Agence Havas. According to this letter, the King of Burmah has resolved to send an embassy to France. His Majesty cannot arrive at any satisfactory treaty with England, as the English are bent upon making him their vassal. He has therefore turned to France, who by her action in Tongking is likely to become a near neighbour. The object of the embassy to France will, it is explained, be to negotiate a treaty acknowledging the independence of Burmah, as already recognized by a treaty concluded with Italy.

A TELEGRAM from Brisbane states that, in his speech at the opening of the Queensland Parliament, the Acting Governor, referring to the annexation of New Guinea, said the Act had not yet been confirmed by Her Majesty, but despite the opposition of certain parties in England to any extension of territory it was indispensable that New Guinea should form part of the future Australian nation. The course taken by the Queensland Government afforded the best security against future embarrassment. Collective action had been taken by the colonies, with a view to the annexation of the New Hebrides and other islands, whose interests were identical with those of Australia.

THE last game in the International Chess Tournament was played on Saturday (June 23), between Englisch and Rosenthal. The game was one of the shortest in the tournament, as Rosenthal had to surrender on the twenty-third move. Englisch required less than ten minutes' time for his twenty-two moves. A share of the fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes therefore falls to Englisch; while Rosenthal receives the consolation prize for the best score against the other prize-takers. Their order of places is appended:—First prize £300, Zukertort, who won 22 games; second prize £175, Steinitz, 19 games; third prize £150, Blackburn, 16½ games; fourth prize £125, Tchigorin, 16 games; fifth prize £100, sixth prize £75, and seventh prize £50, divided between Englisch, Mason, and Mackenzie, who each won 15½ games; Kolisch prize £25, Rosenthal, who won 14½ games. It is stated that Steinitz will challenge Zukertort to play a match for £300 a side.

A MAHOMEDAN named Houssim Maschadi has made an attempt on the life of the Russian Mayor of Erivan, M. Papadjanoff, while the latter was performing the functions of his office. The culprit was arrested, and asserted that he had been hired to commit the crime by persons inimical to Russia.

THE charge of sending a letter signed "An Invincible" to the Bishop of Norwich, threatening to murder him and his family and destroy his palace and cathedral, preferred against Joseph Betts, commission agent, of Northumberland-street, Norwich, was further heard on Wednesday (June 27), before the mayor, at Norwich Guildhall. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

THERE were thunder-storms throughout England on June 25, and the lightning caused not only damage to property but loss of life. At Chatham two persons were struck by lightning and killed. While a Royal Marine pensioner was eating his dinner in a sentry-box on Her Majesty's ship Pembroke, he was struck by lightning and killed. A boy who was taking shelter under some elm-trees near the Royal Engineers' Barracks was also killed. A boy was killed at Ashton-under-Lyne, and another lad who was with him was injured. Near Oldham a man who had taken refuge in a shed was killed.

MR. FULWAR SKIPWITH, late of the Bengal Civil Service, died on the 23rd ult., aged 73, at his house at Tunbridge Wells. His name was familiar to all Bengal civilians of the last generation through his authorship of a most useful work, "The Assistant Magistrate's Guide," Calcutta, 1840. This consisted of an abridgment of the "Criminal Regulations" and of the orders and constructions of the Court of Nizamat Adawlut, with the clue of a copious index. Mr. Skipwith was one of the twenty children of Sir Grey Skipwith, of Newbold, of whom eighteen lived to middle age.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THERE is to be a musketry school at Poona this monsoon on a limited scale, and in connection with the annual rifle meeting; that is to say, the native officers and non-commissioned officers who are sent from the various regiments to compete at the rifle meeting will be despatched to Poona early in August, so as to go through a course of instruction under the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry and his staff. As this convenient arrangement will not entail any expense on the State, it will not be open to any objection on the part of the Government of India. On the contrary, the authorities in Bengal might take a hint from the action of the military authorities in this Presidency, who, under the energetic rule of the present Commander-in-Chief, lose no opportunity of giving instruction, both theoretical and practical, to the Bombay Army. The great School of Musketry which was to have been established in Bengal seems to hang fire, but a good deal might be done there, as well as in Bombay, by adopting existing means to the desired end. The arrangements for the rifle meeting are now complete, the prospectus is issued, and the gathering bids fair to be a most successful one.

THE Military Secretary to the Government of India has issued the formal notification of the abolition of instructors of musketry and of sergeant instructors from the 1st instant. In regard to the latter, it is notified that they will receive the staff pay of their appointments until they are otherwise provided for. This is as it should be, but why cannot a little consideration be shown to the officers who also lose their appointments? By the mere fact of granting this concession to the sergeants, the authorities acknowledge that there is a certain amount of hardship involved in the abolition, and therefore it seems only right that they should take the case of the officers into consideration. It is true that the order only affects a small body of men, but they are deserving of some recognition at the hands of the authorities. A musketry instructor recently wrote to a contemporary asking that the date of abolishing these appointments might be altered to the 1st October, so that he and others similarly situated might at least enjoy their two months' privilege leave before being deprived of their allowances, and we cannot see why this very reasonable request should not be granted.

COLONEL S. PARRY, Commandant of Royal Artillery at Rawal Pindi, died at Murree on Saturday. Colonel Parry served in the last Afghan campaign.

THE next military competitive examination of lieutenants of militia for commissions in the line will be held on the 19th and 20th of September. Forty vacancies will be offered for competition.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 14.—The pressure has risen and exceeds the average over the whole of Northern India, Assam, and Burmah, but has fallen and is below the average elsewhere. The depression is near Gopalpore, and is not changing much. The winds are easterly over North-Eastern India, north-easterly over Central and North-Western India, and westerly elsewhere. The easterly winds and high pressure apparently retard rainfall over Northern India, but in the west, and particularly at Bombay, the amounts are large. Rain to-day:—Bombay, 8 inches; Akola, 5 inches; Rutnagherry, 3 inches; Mussoorie, Seoni, Khundwa, Surat, Mangalore, Mercara, 2 inches; Rawulpindi, Darjeeling, Dacca, Cuttack, Goa, Secundrabad, Gopalpore, Kurnool, Cochin, Moulmein, 1 inch; Simla, Roorkee, Sibsagar, Patna, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Ajmere, Malegaon, Belgaum, Colombo, Akyab, and Rangoon, ½ inch. Previously, Jhansi, Calicut, 1 inch; Murree, Jaunpore, Morar, Guti, Rajahmundry, ½ inch.

July 15.—Pressure has increased except at Deesa, and the slight depression recently noticed off Orissa has travelled inland to the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. The increase of pressure in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Ganjam exceeds one tenth of an inch, and readings exceed the average all over Northern India and Burmah. The winds are about the normal, blowing from the west in the south from south, in Bengal, and from the east up the Gangetic plain. The rain is still heavy in the west; and moderately so elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Bombay, Akyab, nearly 4 inches; Mangalore, 3 inches; Dacca, Mercara, Nagpore, 2 inches; Peshawur, Patna, Calcutta, Cuttack, Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously, Naini Tal, Nowgong, 2; Murree, ½ inch.

AURANGABAD (Deccan), July 12.—The copious fall of rain has tended greatly to a rich harvest of the khariff crops, which are in a thriving condition. Locusts are still in some taluqs, but in small swarms.

BEJAPUR.—There has been an agreeable break in the rains, although it still looks very monsoonish.

BERAR, July 13.—This Province had a "flooding fall" of rain on the 2nd instant; between 6 and 7 inches of rain were gauged in several districts in 24 hours. The total fall to date is over three-fourths the average quantum, and it is still raining. A break is sadly needed for the cotton, jowari, and wheat plants, which are over six inches high in some districts. The locusts are gradually disappearing; the heavy showers of rain have killed thousands. During the heavy fall of rain—never known in the Berars hitherto—several huts in the villages were laid low.

JUBBULPORE.—A correspondent writes:—We are having lots of rain, and it is hoped a good harvest will be the result.

NAGPORE, July 12.—The monsoon so far is better this year than last. Several heavy showers of rain have fallen.

SECUNDERABAD, July 12.—A correspondent writes:—We are not satisfied with the quantity of rain which has fallen, although we had several heavy downpours. The quantity of rain to date is below that of last year.

JALNA.—Rainfall good, and above the average quantity to date. The mail dak is often late owing to the flood in the four rivers.

HINGOLI, July 12.—Prospects good, and the quantity of rain to date is promising. There have been a few cases of cholera in the taluqs.

BANGALORE.—What can be said of the weather, but that for the past week or so it has been extremely delightful? Very little sun has been seen, and the rain has fallen off and on in drizzly showers, quite to the satisfaction of the ryots. No very copious showers, however, have fallen, so as to fill the tanks.—*Post.*

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| July. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 44 36 | 50 23 | 46 41 | 52 32 |
| 15 Sunday | 4 15 | .... | .... | .... |
| 16 Monday | .... | 2 55 | 2 77 | 3 02 |
| Total | 48 51 | 52 78 | 49 18 | 55 34 |
| Corresponding date last year | 45 92 | 53 39 | 51 58 | 54 89 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## THE SURAT FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 14.

REPORTS are now coming in of the extent of the damages, which in some cases have been very heavy, caused by the floods throughout the district. Mandavie appears to have suffered, perhaps, the most. The loss of property in the town is reported at Rs. 40,500; and thirty-five houses were washed away. So far, however, intelligence has not been received of any lives having been lost there. At the next largest town on the river Bodhan, the damage to property is estimated at Rs. 11,700; which, as this town is much smaller than Mandavie, makes the loss sustained, comparatively speaking, almost as large, and, no doubt, there is an equal amount of personal misery. In Chorasi, the taluka nearest Surat, five lives perished; the loss of property there has not yet accurately been ascertained. At Karod, in the Bardoli taluka, five hundred houses were either washed away or subsequently collapsed.

News from the districts is still of necessity meagre, as communication is very difficult, and, besides, the patels and other officials experience great difficulty in collecting reliable information. There is no doubt, however, that much suffering prevails. In some places whole villages are reported to have been swept off; and even if this is not the case hundreds of dwellings must have been rendered uninhabitable, and flour and other grain stored for food totally destroyed. An immense number of cattle also are known to have perished, and this of itself would be enough to throw innumerable persons into poverty. Every effort is being made, however, on behalf of the poor people everywhere, who have suffered. The mamlutdars in all the talukas and towns are daily distributing food. Contributions towards the relief fund are coming in most generously. Mr. Hope, whose interest in Surat is well known, and whose name will always be kept in memory not only by the Hope Bridge and the Hope Road, but also by his place in the affections of the people, has subscribed Rs. 1,000.

The Mecca Bridge in Surat, by which much store is set, on account of the sluice-gate with which it is provided, sustained a little injury during the floods. A part of the road at one corner has quite collapsed, and it has also suffered some damage to the props underneath. It is a matter of general surprise that the houses in the cantonments escaped so well; in fact, completely, as the water entered into none of them. The road between the military and civil lines was flooded beyond a man's height, and the regimental huts present now a most miserable and dilapidated appearance. Nearly all seem to have suffered more or less. Whole rows now look as if a strong push would knock them down; and here and there, where smart little rows of huts stood a couple of weeks ago, neat heaps of débris are now arranged.

The scare as to the Taptee again overflowing has for the present died away, as the river has now fallen. Unusually heavy local rain unfortunately still continues, adding materially to the already bad enough state of affairs. Already we have had a rainfall equal to that usually experienced in other years during the whole of the monsoon. "The rain it raineth every day," and all day, and every night. Pools of rain-water are lying everywhere, and the constant downfall keeps the country from drying up, and recovering from the effects of the late inundations.

General consternation appears to prevail amongst the panthers of the neighbourhood. On the morning of the first day of the floods at Surat (Tuesday, the 3rd inst.), a panther came to within a short distance of the civil lines; since then another was seen quite close to the city walls at the east side; and to-day a panther is reported to be actually in the city, and to have disappeared near the clock tower, it is supposed under a drain. The statement as to this third appearance has not as yet, however, been substantiated.

Very exaggerated accounts are coming in from all quarters. In one small village the loss sustained is stated to have been Rs. 12,000, which is quite impossible. I have therefore refrained from giving you any particulars except those which are considered quite reliable and trustworthy. In a day or two I hope to be able to send you more information as to the district generally.

SURAT, JULY 15.

IT is to be feared that the more serious losses owing to the floods are yet to come. The inconvenience and loss of property has been great, but the loss of life as yet has been small. I hear that cholera has broken out in some of the flooded towns or large villages along the Taptee. The mud will cause much fever as it dries up. The organic matter carried away with it or thrown into it, as it decomposes, is becoming very offensive. Dysentery or bad diarrhœa will be certain to prevail among the poor people eating injured and rotting grain, and if cholera comes among us, it will find numbers so weakened as to be unable to resist its attack. I hope this afternoon to be able finally to telegraph the substance of reports from the district generally. It has been extremely difficult to verify matters, and very wild reports, fully detailed and vouched for by people who would be supposed to know the truth, were flying about. Some of the scenes would have done well for illustrated papers, people taking refuge in trees, &c. Some matters had almost a ludicrous aspect. One gentleman's horses were stabled in his drawing-room on the upper floor. The Collector's lower floor was turned into a stable for the horses of himself and neighbours. The Civil Surgeon spent the Tuesday night in watching the water gradually rise in his house, and in the morning a boat was floated in, at his front door and up to the staircase, from about half-way up which his wife and children were taken off. That would do well for the *Illustrated London News*! There was no bazaar to be got for a while, so Europeans who had no live stock had to take to timed meat, and if they had not they were badly off. Mr. Macpherson, the Assistant Judge, had a weary time of it watching the river rise. He could not leave his Court-house, as he was bound to see after his records to the last. Three currents—one direct from the river—met at the Court's lower step. Had they risen a foot more, they would have swept through and through the Court-house, which is open to the river-side, and all the records, attached property, and everything else, including all Mr. Macpherson's own furniture, clothes, &c., would have gone.

Since writing the above I have got a sight of the Collector's official report as to the flood. It does not go into many details, and he admits that the value of property destroyed is probably greatly understated. As many of the people whose huts were washed away are very poor and belong to low castes, probably in many cases the amount lost, though much to the losers, was of no great intrinsic importance. The loss of life is much smaller than was at first reported. Of course this does not apply to villages in the Gaekwar's territory, of which there are no official details here.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for London, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs C. H. Spitta and child.
Col. R. Vander Gucht.
Mr. Pratt.
Mrs. Pratt and 6 children.
Mr. Frank Taylor.
Capt. W. H. Coaker.
Mr. J. P. Barker.
Mrs. Talbot.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. G. Cornwall.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Logan.
Col. G. C. Rowcroft.
Mr. D. Morris.
Mr. H. P. Gordon.
Lieut.-Col. A. Vivian.
Mr. Johnstone.
Mr. E. W. Lancaster.
Surg.-Maj. P. Cullen.
Mr. A. S. Jameson.
Mr. W. J. Grigg.
Mr. Heddington & two sons.
Miss Heddington.
Major H. G. Waterfield.
Mr. F. C. Anderson.
Mr. W. G. Newton.
Mr. J. H. Twigg.
Surg.-Maj. T. B. P. O'Brien.
Mr. Robinson.
Surg. A. Hewett.
Mr. C. R. B. Troup.
Lt.-Col. G. W. Hewett.
Mr. G. I. Sherman.
Mrs. Cross and 3 children.
Capt. A. H. Champion.
Mrs. Edwardes.
Mr. G. P. Sanderson.
Mr. Auld.
Mr. Lawson.
Mr. D. Kirk.
Mr. R. W. Blair.
Mr. J. Pollen.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. C. T. Castle.
Capt. W. Loch.
Mr. C. A. Elliott.
Mr. B. G. Geidt.
Surg.-Major H. S. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnston.
Mr. P. Dwyer.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Malwa, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailing on 24th July:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. H. W. Gibson.

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Guerson.
Mr. L. Heath.

The s. s. Indus, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on 31st July:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. J. Arnott.
Mr. F. Forbes Adams.

FOR LONDON.—Mr E. W. Campbell.

## THE BANDORA COLLISION CASE.

THE case in which driver Augustus Homes and Jamsetjee Rustomjee, fireman, were charged with endangering the lives of passengers by doing a rash and neligent act on the 26th ultimo, was resumed yesterday, before Mr. W. W. Loch, C. S., Railway Magistrate, at the Municipal Office, Bandora.

Mr. Prescot, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter appeared on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to conduct the prosecution. Serjeant Atkinson, with Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the driver; and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, defended the second accused.

W. Falmer said he was the engine-driver in charge of the goods train which was stationed at Bandora on the day of the collision. He saw the distance signal at danger.

In cross-examination the witness said he did not know that the semaphore was not working properly. Witness did not see a man with a red flag. The fireman was seen leaning over the injector, and working at it.

Mr. W. Howick, Locomotive Foreman, said that he had been to the scene of the accident and examined the engines and carriages. As far as he could see, the vacuum-brake was in perfect order. The hand-brake in the fore van was not on. It was intended to be used in case the vacuum-brake failed. He had previously seen the engine in perfect order.

Being cross-examined, the witness said he had always found the first accused to be a sober and steady man, bearing a very good character. So far as witness knew, there had never been a charge of negligence brought against him. Witness did not know that the vacuum-brake was condemned in England. He knew that many accidents were attributed to failure of the brake. The brake of the defendant's engine had been several times repaired, as well as the brakes of other engines. Supposing the driver had tried to put on the vacuum-break and failed, the witness could not have known it from his subsequent examination. He knew the second accused to be a good and steady man.

Mr. Charles Tudball, Traffic Superintendent, said he did not consider there was any danger from shunting being conducted in the station-yard after a train had left the next station. This was done everywhere, and there was no danger because the operation was protected by the signals.

Cross-examined.—The station-master had nothing to do with the working of the line clear. It was distinctly his (Mr. Tudball's) opinion that the accused driver could not have passed the signal if he had done his duty. If the driver had kept a proper look-out, he must have seen the shunting train on the line, and should have taken steps to prevent a collision. He did not know that the Bandora station-master had received any orders not to carry on shunting when a train was due. It would have been a safer course for the station-master to have sent the shunting train northwards, as the train had left Mahim.

In his re-examination, Mr. Tudball said that, even supposing the station-master had received orders not to carry on shunting when a train was due, in the present case both the lines were blocked, and he was bound to clear the obstruction. Witness examined the signal about an hour after the collision, and found it in good working order.

The case for the prosecution was here closed.

The accused Homes then stated, in answer to the court that when he was half way from Mahim to Bandora he saw the signal lowered. When he came to the south of the bridge, he shut the regulator. It was then raining, and the rain was "beating like shots on his eyes." He, however, kept as sharp a look-out as was possible. When he reached the south water crane, he suddenly saw wagons on the line. He tried to put on the vacuum-brake hard, but it failed. He then asked the fireman to put on the lever. He himself reversed the engines, but the collision could not be avoided. The vacuum-brake had worked properly at the Mahim station. He saw no porter with a red flag on the down line. The fireman was working at the injector when he got to the bridge, but he could not say how long he was thus employed.

The fireman, being called upon to make a statement, said that when half way from Mahim, he saw that the signal was lowered. He was firing at the time. When he had finished firing, the driver shut up the regulator. Afterwards he (the fireman) began working at the injector. The train had then passed the Bandora bridge. The injector failed to answer; he was working at it facing towards Mahim. The fireman of the up goods train held up his hands as a danger signal; but the collision took place soon after. He saw the driver put on the vacuum-brake, but he did not know whether it worked or failed. He did not see the porter with a red flag.

Mr. Sorabjee then argued that no case whatever was made out against the fireman, and therefore the court should discharge him.

The magistrate discharged the fireman, holding that when the train was on the bridge he appeared to be engaged with his face turned towards Mahim.

The magistrate then formally framed a charge against the accused Homes.

Jamsetjee Rustomjee, the fireman, was then called as a witness on behalf of the defence.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th instant.

## LORD RIPON'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN writes to the *Daily News*:—

"Sir,—Having recently arrived from India, I am often asked the question, What do you think of Lord Ripon's policy? And I find that there exists among many moderate and reasonable men in England a fear that Lord Ripon is initiating a new policy, that he is exciting a restless feeling among the people of India, and that he is loosening our hold upon the country. It is very remarkable how absolutely this view differs from that held by moderate and reasonable men of all classes among the natives of India. They are of opinion that Lord Ripon is not initiating any new policy, but by giving to the people of India a just share in the administration of their own country, that he is simply fulfilling with care and honesty the memorable promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. They will tell you that his measures of the last three years, by checking official interference, and by appealing to the Conservative instincts of the Hindu race, have produced a great calm and feeling of restfulness among the masses of the people; and that they have kindled a warmth of affection for her Majesty's rule, such as was never dreamt of before. Surely as responsible rulers we are bound to take cognisance of such feelings. As a nation we are not always so successful in gaining the affection of other races. Let us not therefore lightly check influences which are bringing security to British rule, and contentment to 200 millions of the most patient, the most industrious, and the most law-abiding race on the face of the earth. If you will allow me, I will, in the briefest prossible way, indicate the origin of these feelings, and show why it is that Lord Ripon has found his way direct to the heart of the Indian raiyat.

In order to appreciate the situation it is necessary to bear in mind that from the days of Manu the practical religion of the Hindu cultivator is a worship of ancient local custom: an abiding desire to do that which his father and his ancestors have done before him. And the one thing that seriously agitates and disturbs his rustic mind is interference with this local custom, which is "known to all and beloved by all, which has grown up out of the very evils and advantages of his state of society, and fits into every nook and perverse fancy of the Native mind." Now unfortunately our centralised system of official administration, feverishly active, and directed by foreigners, provides a machinery specially liable to come into collision with this local custom, and wherever a collision takes place the local custom is shaken or crushed. Let any one consider the inevitable result of such a system in any country and among any people. In England we find it difficult to administer the affairs of a sister island. What would be the result of an attempt to regulate from London the daily life of all the inhabitants of western and southern Europe? Yet in character and conditions of life the Scotchman does not differ as much from the Greek as a Panjabi does from a Bengali, or as a Brahmin does from a coolie. And the evils inherent in the system are infinitely, aggravated by the circumstances under which it is administered in India; the control being vested in a very small number of highly paid English officials who are isolated as regards language, race, habits, and religion; while the actual administration is in the hands of a swarm of native subordinates insufficiently paid, and, from the extent of the districts, insufficiently supervised. The nominal master of the country is the European official presiding over the centralised bureaux, land revenue, forests, survey, police, public works, salt, excise, irrigation, registration, sanitation, vaccination, and so forth. The real masters are the ill-paid native subordinates and the hungry peons of each of these departments, who with official belt and badge, prowl about the villages and gradually fatten themselves by plunder and oppression. Among all these departments and among all these petty oppressors, the life of the poorer raiyat is like that of a toad under a harrow, so jarred is he and upset in all his dearest interests and prejudices. And it is the increasing irritation and unrest produced throughout the country by years of such a system which has hitherto constituted our real danger, and may threaten the stability of our rule. Now at last Lord Ripon has come, and has stretched out his hand to stop this daily torment; and we need not wonder that the raiyat is glad and grateful. It must be borne in mind that, whatever system we follow, the actual work of administration must be done by natives. But the special purpose of the decentralization and local self-government measures is to substitute the best kind of native agency for the worst; to revive the functions of the ancient village communities made familiar to us by Sir Henry Maine; and to entrust the village management to the decent quiet villagers themselves instead of leaving it to a swarm of greedy underlings attracted to the Government service, not by the scanty pay, but by the power they enjoy, and the unlimited opportunities for exaction. At present we are working in a circle vicious both politically and financially. To render our official machinery efficient, larger establishments and higher pay for native subordinates are always being called for. To provide the funds for this purpose more taxation becomes necessary. And to collect this taxation from the overdriven raiyat an additional strain is placed on our official machinery. Hence fresh departments come to be created; and the evils above described go on increasing. In answer therefore to the question at the beginning of this letter, I would submit that, before coming to a decision, the English people should look into the facts for themselves, and they will find that the course followed by Lord Ripon is the only one consistent with prudence and safety, and with a due regard for our duty towards India.—I have, &c.,

"W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
Meredith, Gloucester, 16th June, 1883."

## THE JURISDICTION BILL.

### THE OPPOSITION MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

A MEETING convened for the purpose of concerting and adopting such measures as might be deemed advisable in order to obtain the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill (commonly called Mr. Ilbert's Bill), was held on Monday (June 25) in the Banqueting-room, St. James's-hall. The attendance was large; all the seats were filled, and many had to stand. The chair was taken by Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., late member of the Supreme Council of India, and among the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting, of whom nearly all were present, were:—Major-General W. Agnew, late Judicial Commissioner of Assam; Mr. Henry Berners, late of Calcutta; Colonel C. S. Blair, late Deputy-Commissioner, Mysore; Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Bengal Civil Service, and member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta; Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I., late member of the Legislative Council of India; Sir Orfeur Cavenagh; Surgeon-General R. Cockburn; General Sir A. Cotton, R.E.; Mr. J. DaCosta, late of Calcutta; Surgeon-General A. C. C. De Renzy, C.B., late Sanitary Commissioner of Assam; Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley-Wilmot; Mr. James Fergusson, C.I.E.; Sir T. Douglas Forsyth; Major-General H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of Assam; Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., late Chief Commissioner of Assam; Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., late member of the Bengal Legislative Council; Mr. C. A. Lawson, editor of the *Madras Mail*; Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner of India; Mr. S. P. Low (Messrs. Grindlay and Co.); Mr. J. M. Maclean, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*; Mr. Melville Macnaghten, of Nischindapur, Bengal; Colonel G. B. Malleson, late guardian of the Maharajah of Mysore; Mr. G. F. Mewburn, late member of the Legislative Council of India; Mr. E. C. Morgan, late member of the Legislative Council of India; Mr. W. G. Probyn, late Bengal Civil Service and Judge of Saharunpore; Mr. E. T. Roberts, late of the Calcutta Bar; Mr. A. Rogers, late member of the Bombay Council; Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, proprietor of the *Englishman*, Calcutta; Lieutenant-General A. C. Silver, late Secretary to Government in the Military Department; Mr. W. S. Setton-Karr, late Bengal Civil Service and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. John Stevenson, of Midnapore, Bengal; Mr. Charles Sanderson, late Solicitor to the Government of India, Calcutta; and Major-General E. Tyrwhitt, late Inspector-Feneral of Police, North-West Provinces.

Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot said it was impossible, he thought, to exaggerate the gravity of the present crisis. The widespread excitement and agitation which had been caused by the introduction of this measure, the antipathies of race which it had eveked, had wrought an amount of mischief which it would take years of wise and prudent statesmanship to undo. (Hear, hear.) The objections which Englishmen felt in connexion with this measure were not a mere passing gale, which as soon as it passed would leave behind it a serene and peaceful atmosphere. The reasons urged against it were not reasons of a temporary character, for it was perfectly certain that this, Bill, if it became law, would intensify those antipathies of race which it was the province of every wise stateman to diminish. (Cheers.) This was the view which was held by the great majority of those who had lived and served in India, and the views, he believed, of all he was addressing. He did not wish to overstate the case. The admission of natives into the Civil Service under the competitive system naturally had a tendency to raise this question of jurisdiction, but when the question was raised in 1872 it was then settled that it was not expedient to subject Englishmen to the jurisdiction of native criminal Courts (hear, hear), and their contention was that that decision was a wise decision, and that no sufficient grounds had been adduced for rescinding it. To refer for one moment to his personal position in this matter, he wished to say that as the Provisional Committee did him the honour of requesting him to occupy the chair on that occasion, he was, in complying with that request, largely influenced by the reflection that it might not be altogether inexpedient that this duty should be discharged by one who, during great part of his official life was employed in directing and pressing forward native education (cheers), and whose sympathies were with the aspirations, as he thought the just aspirations, of native officials for advancement in the public service. For he contended that it was perfectly compatible with the most friendly sentiments towards the native community, and with a full recognition of the policy and of the justice of rewarding eminent natives of merit and ability and of proved integrity, to concede to them a larger share in the government of their country, while, at the same time, resisting a proposal such as this for subjecting Englishmen and English women to the jurisdiction of native criminal Courts. (Cheers.) There were two allegations which had been made in connexion with this matter, and on which he desired to say a few words. In the first place, it was alleged that the opposition to this measure was entirely or mainly confined to unofficial persons, that the great majority of the officials in India and many of the best Indian officials in this country approved of the Bill. In the second place, it was alleged that this opposition was at variance with the views held by some of the great statesmen of past times. With regard to the first of these allegations, he thought that this meeting and the long list of officials and retired officials, many of them men who had served in the highest positions, which had appeared during the past few days in the London newspapers, was a sufficient refutation (hear, hear), to say nothing of the information which was coming in from week to week and which was corroborated by a telegram only published that morning, showing that a large proportion—indeed, the enormous majority—of the officials now serving in India joined in the opposition to the measure. (Cheers.) Before him and around him were many distinguished men—Chief Commissioners of important provinces, members of Council, secretaries to Government, political officers of various grades, military officers in large numbers, judges, collectors, and magistrates, medical officers, engineers, educationists, not to mention the many able men who, though not in the official service of the State, had in commerce and in the learned professions done much to further the moral and material improvement of India. (Cheers.) This movement was shared in by men who left India many years ago, and by men who left there, as it were, but yesterday, all inspired by a common conviction that this measure was wrong and dangerous and incompatible with our holding our true position in India. (Cheers.) And if this opinion was shared by Anglo-Indians who left India a quarter of a century ago, by men who left but recently, and by numbers of men who were living and working there at the present moment, assuredly there was cause for urging upon Her Majesty's Government the grave impolicy of allowing this Bill to proceed. (Cheers.) In support of the second assertion passages had been quoted from writings by Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone to show that if they had been living at the present day they would have been supporters of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. He thought that this was a most complete mistake. It was, of course, impossible to assert with perfect certainty what would have been done or said by men who lived half a century ago had they survived to the present time. But from what he knew of the writings of those men, from what he had learned of the character of the work which they did, it seemed to be in the last degree improbable that they would have so belied themselves as to support such a Bill as this. It was impossible to read Sir T. Munro's famous minute on the Indian Press—where he says:—"I cannot view the question of a free Press in this country without feeling that the tenure with which we hold our power never has been and never can be the liberties of the people"—without felling a tolerable certainty that had he had a vote on this occasion it would have been on the side that meeting took. As to Mr. Elphinstone, there was in one of his papers a passage which, it so happened, bore directly upon this question, and showed very plainly what his opinion would have been. In a paper which he wrote in the year 1832, some years after he had left India, on the subject of permitting Europeans who at that time required a licence to live in India to reside in that country, Mr. Elphinstone said:—"Europeans, of course, could only hold lands on the tenures already established, and the only remaining difficulty I apprehend in the suggested increase to their numbers would arise from the manner in which they would be made responsible to justice. The extension of English law is very objectionable, and placing Europeans under native law would indirectly lead to the same result. In a choice of difficulties I think it would be preferable to increase the powers of local magistrates in some degree, still continuing to apply the English law to Europeans, and leaving all capital or very serious causes to be tried, as at present, by the Supreme Court." But Munro and Elphinstone were not the only distinguished men whose opinions might be cited in opposition to this Bill. Among Lord Metcalfe's published writings there was a passage which also bore upon this question. In an important minute which he wrote when a member of the Supreme Council upon the administration of justice in India, he distinctly stated that it was highly expedient to secure to British subjects as much as possible the enjoyment of their own laws, and always the right of trial by jury in criminal cases, extending the same right to native subjects as soon as it could be done with the prospect of benefit, and securing to them also their own laws and usages—thus thoroughly recognizing that in this matter, distinctions of race must not be utterly ignored. There was one other authority he should site. No Indian name in recent years was more deservedly honoured than the name of Lawrence. What would Lord Lawrence's view have been as to the true position of the British Government in relation to the people of India? This he expresses in a paper which he wrote very shortly after the quelling of the mutiny:—"Placed as we are, widely separated from the Constitutional Government of England or America, our Government is established as all Government should be, for the good of the people, but while in their case the popular will is generally taken as the criterion of the public good that is not always the case in India. We are not elected or placed in power by the people. We are here by our moral superiority, by the force of circumstances, and by the will of Providence. These alone constitute our charter of Government in India, and in doing the best we can for the people we are bound by our conscience, not by theirs." (Cheers.) It would be difficult to pronounce in truer, clearer words their position to this Bill. He held that the present Bill, and other recent measures in India embodied a policy which differed widely as the poles from the policy of Munro, Elphinstone, of Metcalfe and Lawrence, and of all the great men who had helped to establish and maintain the British Empire in India (cheers), and that continuance in the path along which that policy led was as certain to be prejudicial to all the best interests of the people in India as it was fraught with difficulties and dangers to our dominion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Roper Lethbridge, hon. sec. of the provisional committee, read a telegram received the previous night from Calcutta, which illustrated in a very vivid light the danger that was being run by the continued unsettlement of the great question before them. The telegram ran as follows:—

"While the prosecution of the Indian rioters is still pending, the wife of the Public Prosecutor has been brutally assaulted by a sweeper. Other domestic cases. General feeling of alarm among European ladies. The Uruga bearers have held a meeting and subscribed for Surendranath Banerjea, evidently instigated by Bengalee sedition mongers. I believe that the conduct of the natives arises from the conviction that insulting Europeans is giving effect to the policy of the Government." That telegram appeared a most important one, and it was very deplorable that there should be even the suspicion of such a thing on the part of the native mind that they might with impunity, and by way of giving pleasure to their rulers, assault Englishmen and Englishwomen. The thing was perfectly preposterous on the face of it, but still, if the opinion was going about, the sooner it was stopped the better. As to the correspondence, he had that morning alone received 57 letters from various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland and two from the Continent on the subject of the meeting. Those letters expressed, without a single exception, the utmost enthusiasm on behalf of the movement, and he might say that among the thousand odd letters that had reached him during the last few weeks there was absolutely only one Anglo-Indian who had anything to say in support of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. There was one point he should like to notice with regard to that correspondence—viz., the very great difficulty which it showed there was in obtaining anything like concerted action among Anglo-Indians in England owing to their wide dispersion, and that difficulty had only been partially surmounted by the remarkable enthusiasm shown by correspondents in various distant centres. Only on Friday he received a letter from one of the most distinguished Bengal civilians now in England, a late Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, pointing out that he had only recently observed the advertisement of this meeting in one of the local papers, and stating that he was most anxious to join. Up to that day they had a list of adherents numbering over 500 names, and that number was increasing with every post. It was absolutely impossible any longer to doubt Anglo-Indian opinion on the subject; official, as well as non-official, it was perfectly unanimous. He had received letters from a large number of gentlemen who entirely sympathized with the object of the meeting, but for various reasons did not wish publicly to join the movement. A very considerable number of Anglo-Indian ladies had shown their keen interest in the opposition to the proposed legislation, and in more than one instance volunteering their services in urging their masculine friends to take part in the movement. Their was no feature in the present legislation more objectionable than the position it would assign to Englishwomen in remote parts of India, and that was one point in which it was clear that the position of the opponents of the Bill was logically as well as practically absolutely unassailable. If the privileges of native Indians were attacked by a persecuting Government, the English people would be quite ready to defend them; ought they then to do less for their own fellow-countrymen? (Hear, hear.) On that point he might read a letter he had received from a Commissioner who had just returned from the charge of one of the most important divisions in India—a division containing a very large non-official European population. He said:—"I think the Bill a great blunder—the worst since the greased cartridges. It makes one doubt whether there is not, among many advantages, a terrible risk in placing at the head of the Indian Empire a man who has never been in India. (Cheers.) From the letters I have received from India, I find that the large classes of artisans and working Europeans are wild with excitement and hatred of the native; that the next grade, the tea assistants, railway *employés*, &c., are scarcely less agitated; and that even the high officials and leading Europeans are full of anxiety and concern and annoyance with the Government for raising the question. It is the more deplorable because the last ten years has witnessed a growth of friendly feeling and mutual confidence between official and non-official Europeans, and between both those classes and the natives such as could never have been expected in the days of Lord Canning." * * Lastly, there was one letter which he would read, which reached him that morning, because it showed the opinion of a most important section of the Anglo-Indian community, a section least likely to be biassed by any improper feeling in the matter. It was from the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay, Dean Leigh-Lye, and was as follows:—

"I much regret that the distance of my residence from town and other engagements prevent my attendance at the meeting on Monday next for the withdrawl of the Indian Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, and I earnestly hope that success may attend your efforts against the measure, the mere prospect of which has aroused such violent animosity of race. The interests of true religion, of unity, peace, and concord among all nations are not likely to be promoted, but may most certainly be seriously injured by what nearly all Anglo-Indians appear to agree will be prejudicial to our Government, with which the welfare of India is so closely connected." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W.S. Seton-Karr moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting disapproves of the Bill now before the Indian Legislature, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and desires to move Her Majesty's Government to take measures for the withdrawal of the same." He would not say a word against native judges, whose integrity and impartiality he felt bound to recognize, but he did say that the claim of Englishmen to be tried by English judges, had equity and justice on its side. (Hear, hear.) Many of the partisans of this measure had now declared plainly and candidly that if they had known they were going to raise all this outcry and agitation they would never have introduced the Bill. In concluding he eloquently described our duties and position in India.

Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., seconded, and Mr. A. Rogers supported, the resolution.

Mr. J. D. Mayne, late Acting Advocate-General of Madras, also spoke to the Resolution

While they were asked to remove a privilege the possession of which did no injury to anybody, and the withdrawal of which would confer no benefit upon any human being, the privilege was a time-honoured birthright of every Englishman and one which he valued as his life. It was that in every stage of a criminal proceeding which might affect his liberty, his character, or his life, he should be judged by countrymen of his own. Turning from the constitutional view of the question to the consideration of the practical working of such a measure, he expressed his belief that it would be most unsatisfactory, and that every case which ended in a conviction would be followed by an embittered controversy which would spread anger and dismay throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) They were asked if the natives would be consciously unfair to British persons brought before them. Frankly, he should say that in ordinary cases or in ordinary circumstances he did not believe they would be. He believed that a native Judge, if a European of influence werebrought before him, would display a very much greater degree of leniency than he would show to his own countrymen, and that if the European were really guilty, he would not receive the stern and unflinching justice which would be meted out by a European Judge. But in the case of the lower class of Englishmen, he was by no means sure that this would be the case. Suppose that a couple of half-drunken sailors were brought up for breaking into a pagoda or slaughtering a sacred monkey, the magistrate would be quite unable to put himself into the proper state of mind for dealing with such delinquency, and the less that the culprits would probably conduct themselves with a degree of levity and irreverence which would very much excite his indignation. After contrasting the position of the magistrate in remote districts with that of the judges in Calcutta acting in the full blaze of an educated public opinion, he remarked that all were aware that under the apparently calm and placid surface of Indian life there were elements ready to break out with the violence of a volcano, and he asked, was it wise to supply the material for further controversy?

The Rev. J. Foley, recently returned from missionary work in Bengal, also supported the motion, and it was then put to the meeting.

One or two of those present intimating a wish to speak against or in favour of an amendment to the resolution, the Chairman observed that this was a meeting of those opposed to the Bill and that none others were invited.

The resolution was then formally put to the meeting, and, only half-a-dozen hands being held up in opposition, it was declared, with much cheering, to be carried.

Mr. C. T. Buckland moved the second resolution—"That the Secretary of State for India be requested to receive a deputation to lay before him the grounds of objection to the Bill." He was asked to addressed the meeting, he believed, because it was his good fortune to be for a long time in the Executive service in Bengal, and opportunities were afforded him of knowing what was the opinion of the officials and of many of the natives. The objection to extending to natives the criminal jurisdiction over Europeans was, he believed, the general feeling. Illustrating the grounds for this objection by anecdotes from his own experience and that of others in India, he mentioned the precaution which it had been found necessary to take when natives were admitted to the covenanted civil service to protect the Civil Funds by insisting on those gentlemen undertaking to practise monogamy, lest on their death the fund should be swamped by the claims of an indefinite number of wives and children. The admission of natives to the Civil

Service had been rather a source of weakness than of strength to the Government. When these gentlemen were appointed it was very difficult to find them suitable places, and when suitable places were found they complained and wanted other appointments. The hardest thing upon them was that they failed to command the respect of their own countrymen. Referring to a recent case, and the decision not to let sepoys be tried by native magistrates, he urged that this afforded another argument for the demand that Europeans should only be tried by European magistrates. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. V. Doyne (late of the Calcutta Bar), seconding the resolution.

Colonel Malleson, supporting the motion, said there was one other point which might be laid before the Secretary of State, and it was that if this measure had been introduced without due consideration it had been supported by the grossest misstatements. He was quite sure that if the people of India suffered from a grievance the generosity of the English nation would prompt every individual man in this country to raise his hand to remove that grievance. (Hear, hear.) But one complaint he made against the supporters of this innovation was that it was based upon false pretences. It was the noisy Bengalee students who had assumed for themselves the voice of the people of India.

The resolution was carried against but one or two dissentients.

General H. Hopkinson moved the following resolution:—

"That the following gentlemen do form an Executive Committee (with power to add to their number) for carrying out the objects of the meeting, and to take such further steps as may be necessary:—Major-General W. Agnew, late Judicial Commissioner of Assam; Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late member of the Supreme Council of India; Henry Berners, Esq., late of Calcutta; Colonel C. S. Blair, late Deputy Commissioner, Mysore; J. H. A. Branson, Esq., late of Calcutta; C. J. Brookes, Esq., late of Calcutta; C. T. Buckland, Esq., late B.C.S. and member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta; J. R. Bullen-Smith, Esq., C.S.I., late member Legislative Council of India; Sir Oricur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., late Governor Straits Settlement; M. D. Chalmers, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service; Surgeon-General R. Cockburn; General Sir A. Cotton, K.C.S.I., R.E.; J. Dacosta, Esq., late of Calcutta; Surgeon-General A. C. C. de Renzy, C. B., late Sanitary Commissioner of Assam; Lieut.-Colonel Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers; James Ferguson Esq., C.I.E.; Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.S.I.; C.B.; late Commissioner, Punjab; Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, C.B.; late Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, Madras; Edward Grey, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service; H. Hankey, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, and Inpector-General of Police, N.-W.P.; R. S. Hills, Esq., late of Calcutta; Major-General H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of Assam; Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of Assam; J. B. Knight, Esq., C.I.E., late member of the Bengal Legislative Council; A. Lawrie, Esq., of Calcutta; C. A. Lawson, Esq., editor of the *Madras Mail*; Roper Lethbridge, Esq., C.I.E., Late Press Commissioner of India; S. P. Low, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay and Co.; J. M. Maclean, Esq., late editor *Bombay Gazette*; Melville MacNaghten, Esq., of Nischindapur, Bengal; Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., late Guardian of the Maharajah of Mysore; G. F. Newburn, Esq., late member of the Legislative Council of India; E. C. Morgan, Esq., late member of the Legislative Council of India; A. T. Osmond, Esq., late of Calcutta; Deputy-Surgeon-General S. B. Partridge; W. G. Probyn, late Bengal Civil Service, and judge of Saharunpore; E. T. Roberts, Esq. Barrister, late of Calcutta; A. Rogers. Esq., late member of the Bombay Council; I. O'B. Saunders, Esq., Proprietor of *The Englishman*, Calcutta; Lieut.-General A. C. Silver, late Secretary to Government in the Military Department; W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; John Stevenson, Esq., of Midnapore, Bengal; Chas. Sanderson, late Solicitor to the Government of India, Calcutta; Major-General E. Tyrwhit, late Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P.; Lieut. Templer, late Indian Navy; Ernest Tye, Esq., late Hon. Magistrate and J. P., Assam; J. D. Ward, Esq., late Bangal Civil Service, and Judge of Chittagong; Colonel T. Prendergast Walsh, late Bombay Army; Brigade Surgeon J. Berry White, late Civil Surgeon, Assam; Geo. Williamson, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Mr. J. M. Maclean seconded the resolution. Mr. Maclean said:—I must say that I do so with great pleasure, because, I was intimately connected, during my long career in India, with that non-official class, against whom this measure is chiefly directed. I have always, for my own part, had a strong feeling of contempt for those decorous trappings of hypocrisy, with which many Englishmen attempt to disguise from themselves the real character of our tenure of power in India. This movement is strictly non-political, and I am, therefore, free to say to-day that I think it is a great misfortune that public men of both parties in recent years have been too profuse in the use of high-sounding phrases about equality and fraternity, and the rights of man generally addressed to the people of India. The misfortune of Lord Ripon is, that he, being apparently a very sincere and simple-minded man, has come to the conclusion that those phrases were to be accepted in earnest, and has tried to carry them out and to put in force the principles of the French Revolution as applied to the Government of India. (Cheers.) Can you imagine anything more ludicrous than an English Secretary of State, and an English Viceroy, who hold those appointments simply by virtue of being Englishmen, consulting with one another how they shall do away with the privileges of their humbler fellow-countrymen in India. (Cheers.) They do not of a moment propose to lay down their own offices; that would be going too far; that would be carrying their principle "to an illogical extent," possibly they would say. (Laughter.) But they are quite ready to attack those of their fellow-countrymen who have gone abroad for the purpose of doing their best to improve the welfare both of India and of England. I think it is a great misfortune that a number of public speakers and writers in this country have seized with avidity upon some indiscreet expressions used at a Calcutta meeting which was held to protest against this bill. There are some Englishmen in this country who seem to be never happier than when they are showing their superior virtue by vilifying their countrymen abroad. (Cheers.) When we consider all the circumstances of the case, the Englishmen in Bengal might say to themselves, as Lord Clive did on a memorable occasion, "we are only amazed at our own moderation." Just consider for a moment what this class of non-official Europeans is in India. It is composed of planters, professional men, and skilled workmen in all departments. Well, these men are necessarily a privileged, dominant class. No legislation can make them anything else. The Government itself, I dare say some of you have noticed, from the *Gazette of India* the other day, has been conferring decorations on officers of volunteer regiments formed in India. There the Government recognised the exceptional position which the non-official Europeans in India hold. They dare not appeal to the loyalty of the Natives to form volunteer regiments. No, but they appeal with confidence to the loyalty of the non-official Europeans in the country, and they have raised regiments several thousand strong to assist in the defence of our Indian Empire. So, in the same way, when any tax is brought forward, it is to the non-official Europeans that the Government look to set the Natives an example of how to make sacrifices of their own personal interests for the benefit of the State. In the same way, when any measure is brought forward that the Government wishes the Natives to adopt in a quiet and loyal spirit, it is to the English Press and the English non-official class in India that they appeal, and the appeal is never disregarded. (Applause.) Then, gentlemen, is it not monstrous that, having to deal with such a community, the Government of India never for a moment thought of asking what would be the opinion of the non-official community themselves regarding this change in the law which was about to be introduced? If you look at the papers presented to Parliament you will find opinions expressed by every class of officials in India, by officials belonging to every province—some of the provinces not in the least degree interested in this Bill; but the Government of India seems never for a moment to have thought of consulting the Chambers of Commerce, of consulting the Associations of Planters, or the prominent men of the Anglo-Indian community, to learn how this bill would be received by them. (Cheers.) That was a very great and serious mistake for them to make. I am quite certain, from the way in which the Anglo-Indian community have behaved at other times, that this bill would have been discussed by them in a sober and temperate spirit, and that they would have been anxious to do what they could to further the intentions of Government. Look at their conduct, for instance, with regard to the appointment of Native magistrates in Calcutta and Bombay. Those appointments have not always been so successful as some people imagine. I dare say Europeans of the well-to-do class do not know the feelings with which decisions of Native magistrates are sometimes received by the humbler classes of their fellow-countrymen who came before them. There is a well-known story of a sailor who was brought before a very intelligent Native magistrate in Bombay, and he was told by the European constable in charge of him that he was brought up for disobedience, and asked what he had to say. The sailor cast a glance upon the Native magistrate, hitched up his trousers, and said, "Well, I have nothing to say except this, 'that I object to be tried by a Coolie magistrate.'" (Laughter.) Still, I am afraid that that is the feeling with which very often the decisions of the Presidency Native magistrates are received by the sailors, and such men brought before them. But still, the European community have acquiesced in the appointment of the Native magistrates; they have never severely criticised them, and that is a proof of their moderation, which the Government ought to have taken into account. In all the papers which have been presented to Parliament, there is a strong feeling amongst the officials themselves, who were consulted by the Government of India in the first instance, that it was a pity that this bill should have been brought forward. The Government of India very eagerly seized on some expression of the judges of Bombay, but I am informed on excellent authority that the Chief Justice of Bombay though he expressed an opinion as to the way in which the administration of the law could be carried out if this change were effected, pronounced no opinion whatever on the expediency or the political suitability of a measure of the kind. I met also not very long ago a very distinguished Anglo-Indian who told me that he had given an opinion in favour of this bill some years ago, but he thought it would be madness for any practical statesman to persevere with the bill in the face of the storm of opposition which it has encountered. (Cheers.) Now we have a consensus of official and non-official opinion against this measure, and we can go now to Lord Kimberley and ask him that it shall be withdrawn. But remember, ladies and gentlemen, that behind the Secretary of State in this matter there lies the people of England, and if the Secretary of State should refuse to heed our appeal, if, unfortunately, the Government should persevere with this ill-omened measure, it rests upon every one of us to do his utmost to appeal to the people of England to do us justice. (Loud cheers.) Even extreme politicians in this country are very ready to use the ascendency of England in India for promoting their own purposes. Let me point out to you that only a few days ago at Birmingham, Mr. Bright, when he was looking at the wall of tariffs built up by foreign nations to shut out English goods, and trying whether he could find a breach in the wall anywhere, exclaimed, triumphantly, "India, at all events, is a free-trade country." Yes, but why is India a free-trade country? Not of her own free will; not by the consent of the people of India, whose interests Mr. Bright is supposed to have so entirely at heart. Free trade was forced upon India at the point of the sword, as Mr. Bright himself would say, if he were speaking to his opponents. It was forced upon the people of India by a Government which supposed it knew better what were the interests of the country than the people of India did. I concur thoroughly with the Government which made the beneficial change. I have always held that the cotton industry of India ought not to be backed up by protective duties, and that if it cannot prosper without those duties it ought to fail, and the people of India ought to be allowed to buy their goods in the cheapest market. But that is not the opinion of the people of India themselves. They believe that those duties were taken off for the benefit of Mr. Bright's friends in Lancashire, and they complain that it was an act of oppression to compel them to put direct taxes upon themselves in order that this benefit might be conferred upon Mr. Bright's friends. (Cheers.) If English ascendency in India can be used in order to put down protection and to make free trade triumph, why should it not also be used for the protection of the liberty and property of non-official Europeans who make India the best customer for the trade of England, and to whose enterprise and industry it is due that India is now so profitable a component part of the British Empire? Let me tell these extreme politicians who are so inconsistent when their interests are concerned, that if they wish to try their sentimental theories of a false humanitarianism anywhere they must find some other field than India. (Cheers.) The danger there is too great. If this policy should be preserved in—this ill-omened and disastrous policy—it can only end in bringing about consequences which will be most injurious to the interests of England and to the welfare of India. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I. (late member of the Legislative Council of India, said:—I object to this bill, firstly, because it will take away from my countrymen in India a privilege which they have long enjoyed, and which they value highly—a privilege which they do not intend to forfeit, and which, I think, can be continued to them without injury or injustice to any other class of the community whatever. I object, secondly, to this bill because it will send our countrymen there before the tribunals in criminal cases in which they have not now, and, I believe, never will, have confidence; and this I believe (except in the face of the primary necessity which certainly does not now exist) is not a course indicated by wise and sound statesmanship. (Cheers.) Thirdly, I object to this bill in the interests of the material well-being of India.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

### FOR LONDON.

1868 Malwa (s), Loggin—Mails, July 24.

### FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

2172 Simla, Nicholson.

### FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

2218 Armenia (s), Read.
1924 Cascapedia (s), Doyle.
1982 Hesperia (s), Small.
2617 Merton Hall (s), Verrill.

### FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

2115 Guy Mannering (s), Largie.
1913 Recta (s), Ross.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

1453 Inchulva (s), Cookery.
1252 Nyl Ghau, Lovitt.
1502 Raisby (s), Hunter.
1080 Trowbridge, Metcalf.
1500 Tynemouth (s), Stephenson.

### FOR FALMOUTH.

1086 Moel Rhiwan—(Via Cape.)

### FOR ANTWERP.

1437 Clan Monroe (s), McIver.
1377 Menai, Owens.
1938 Surrey (s), Hill.

### FOR HAMBURG.

1896 Toledo (s), Wishart.

### FOR HULL.

1900 Boskenna Bay (s), Legg.
2094 Madagascar (s), Ceilly.
1154 Toledo (s), Rogers.

### FOR BORDEAUX.

1187 Airy (s), Flett.

### FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

2044 Bombay (s), Holloway.
1450 Lero (s), Locock.
1036 Wellfield (s), Dennis.

### FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1629 Gwalior (s)—Mails, 7th August.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

2733 Canton (s), Danniel.
1660 Corinth (s), White.

### FOR GENOA, &c.

2487 Manilla (s)—Rubattino Co.

### FOR PORT SAID.

1302 Adirondack (s), Green.
809 Ashington (s), McDonald.
1421 Bertha (s), Twigge.
1496 Inchrhona (s), Anthony.
1136 Sandal (s).
1931 Thorndale (s), Humphrey.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1306 Cambrian Monarch, Williams.
1437 Œnone, Beal.

### FOR MOULMEIN.

1115 Colaba (s), Henderson.

### FOR CHINA.

2342 Bangalore (s), Hassall.
1406 Sumatra (s), Fairlough—(Repairing.)

### FOR CALCUTTA.

2134 Buldana (s), Turner.
1533 Chindwarra (s), Compbell.
1255 Dominion, Thomas.
1390 Empress of India (s)—(Laid up.)
1369 Exporter, Keager.
1611 Malta, Moulton.
1948 Nerbudda (s), Lang.
720 Swordman (s), Belke.

### FOR CHITTAGONG.

1710 Slieve Donard, Campbell.

### FOR KURRACHEE.

2306 Clan Grant (s), Campbell.
1135 Hilda (s), Petterson.
1090 Miranda (s), Phippen.
544 Pachumba (s), Johnston.

### FOR BUSSORAH.

1047 King Arthur (s), Raffin.

### FOR ZANZIBAR.

1039 Simla (s), Sleeman.

### FOR REPAIRS.

1734 Chollerton (s), Clark—From London to Australia.

### UNFIXED.

STEAMER.

1702 Bernicia (s), Munro.

IRON SHIPS.

997 Compta, Ritch.
1865 County of Haddington, Armour.
1051 Weathersfield, Sherris.

WOODEN SHIPS.

394 Choice, Harrison.
1231 Oakland, Mitchell.

### ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
180 Ceylon (s), Pendued.
— H. M. S. Investigator.
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

### SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1314 George Skolfield, Hale—New York, April 18.
1341 Oithona, Witchborn—Liverpool, April 28.
1198 Duleep Sing, Lower—Liverpool, May 5.
1942 Ladakh, Delarge—Liverpool, May 9.
973 Ireland, Roberts—Liverpool, May 12.
1340 Herat, Kennedy—New York, May 30.
1359 Charles Worsley—Liverpool, June 5.
915 Tanjore—Liverpool, June 8.
1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthurson—Liverpool, June 26.
1480 Irby—Liverpool.
1413 Rembrandt, Payne—New York.

### FROM OUTPORTS.

1028 C. M. Davis—Moulmein.
511 St. Leon—Mauritius.
549 Turgot—Mauritius.

### STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

2064 Energia—Hull—Left Suez Canal July 10.
1243 Thessaly—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 10.
1287 Inchmaree—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 10.
1874 Ancona—London—Left Suez Canal July 12.—To China, July 27.
1728 Venetia—Brindisi—Left Suez Canal July 15—Takes Mails August 21.
2125 Pekin—Calcutta—Mails August 28.
2089 Indus—Australia—Takes Mails July 31.
1719 Siam—Calcutta—Takes Mails August 14.

EXPECTED.

1555 Mount Lebanon—Liverpool, July 2.
1753 Utopia—Liverpool, July 12.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick—Rangoon.
1991 Britannia—Rangoon.
1070 Mand Hartman—Rangoon.
2313 Bass Rock—Cardiff.
1431 Gleadowe—Moulmein.
2135 Medusa—Trieste—Australian Lloyd's, July 23.
1641 Preston—Cardiff.
1496 Alleghany—Liverpool, June 24—Via Aden.
1349 Clan Alpine—Clyde, June 27.
1691 Olympia—Cardiff, June 28.
2081 Victoria—Liverpool.
2022 Deccan—London.
1671 Teheran—London.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

### BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

**JAMES EPPS & Co.,**
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

---

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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## BANKS

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

---

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

---

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

### CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, R & R | Rs. 32 0 | – |
| Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche | ,, 33 0 | – |
| Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche | ,, 35 0 | – |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | ,, 57 0 | Rs. 60 0 |
| **From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.** | | |
| Carte Blanche, dry | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 34 0 |
| Cabinet India, very dry | ,, 37 0 | ,, 39 0 |
| Goldlack, extra | ,, 42 0 | ,, 44 0 |

### SPARKLING WINES.

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sparkling Hock | Rs. 30 0 | ... |
| ,, Moselle | ,, 30 0 | ... |
| Rheinberg Carte Blanche | ,, 30 0 | ... |
| Johannisberg Cabinet | ,, 34 0 | ... |

### MOSELLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braunerberger (still) | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Josephshoefer (still) | ,, 24 0 | ... |
| Sparkling Moselle | ,, 32 0 | ... |

### STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. .. |
| Deidesheimer | ,, 17 0 | |
| Geisenheimer | ,, 18 0 | ,, 21 0 |
| Steinwein | ,, 22 0 | .. |
| Hochheimer | ,, .. | ,, 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner | ,, 30 0 | .. |
| Queen Victoria Berg | ,, 36 0 | – |

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. ... | Rs. 17 0 |
| Moselblümchen | ,, 16 0 | ,, 19 0 |
| Niersteiner | ,, .. | ,, 19 0 |
| Brauneberger | ,, 20 0 | ,, 23 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 23 0 | ,, 26 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | ,, 23 0 | ,, 26 0 |
| Rudesheimer | ,, 28 0 | ,, 31 0 |
| Josephshoefer | ,, 29 0 | ,, 32 0 |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | ,, 33 0 | ,, 36 0 |
| Steinberger | ,, 33 0 | ,, 36 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | ,, 41 0 | ,, 44 0 |
| Johanisberger | ,, 42 0 | ,, 45 0 |

### FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauternes | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Latour Blanche | ,, 30 0 | ... |
| **From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.** | | |
| Haut Sauternes | ,, 22 0 | ,, 25 0 |

### ITALIAN WINES.

From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barbera | Rs. 20 0 | .. |
| Vin Grugustinsseux | ,, 20 0 | .. |
| Barolo | ,, 22 0 | ... |
| Nebialo | ,, 22 0 | .. |
| Monforte Wine | ,, 24 0 | ... |
| Vin Tinot Bianco | ,, 26 0 | ... |

### CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 14 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Les Canons | ,, .. | ,, 19 0 |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 20 0 | – |
| Chateau Lafitte | ,, 24 0 | – |
| **From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.** | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 15 0 | . |
| Chateau La Begorce | ,, 24 0 | ... |
| **From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.** | | |
| Medoc | Rs. 11 0 | Rs. 13 0 |
| St. Estephe | ,, 13 0 | ,, 15 0 |
| Haut Canon | ,, 14 0 | ,, 17 0 |
| Margaux | ,, 17 0 | ,, 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | ,, .. | ,, 28 0 |
| **From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.** | | |
| St. Estephe | Rs. 13 0 | ... |
| St. Julien | ,, 28 0 | ... |

### BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 22 0 | – |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann | ,, 25 0 | – |
| Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann | ,, 30 0 | – |
| Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac | ,, 26 0 | ... |
| Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac * * * Very Old | ,, 34 0 | ... |

### WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bon Accord | Rs. 22 0 | ... |

### BEER.

| | | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Pauli | Rs. 6 8 | Rs. 4 0 |
| Pilsener | ,, 6 0 | ,, 4 0 |
| Kaiser Beer | ,, 6 0 | ,, 4 0 |
| St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) | ,, .. | ,, 4 0 |
| Lagerbier | ,, 5 0 | ... |
| Romford Ritter Ale | ,, 5 0 | |

### SUNDRIES.

| | | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Vermouth | Rs 18 0 | ... |
| Vin d'Harib (Bitters) | ,, 39 0 | ... |
| Kummel, Superior | ,, 30 0 | .. |
| Real Italian Oil, very large bottles | ,, 14 0 | .. |
| Do. do. small do. Flutes | ,, 8 0 | .. |
| | Bottles. | Tins. |
| Condensed Milk per doz. | 5 8 | 6 0 |

### PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.) | per lb. | 0 11 |
| Swedish Butter, finest | per 1 lb. tin | 1 1 |
| Danish Butter, finest | per ½ lb. tin | 0 10 |
| Danish Butter, Prime Preserved | per 2 lbs. tin | 2 4 |
| Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each | per lb. | 0 12 |
| Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) | | 2 8 |
| Do. do. (small ,, ) | | 1 8 |
| Saussischen, (Small Sausages) | | 1 8 |
| Ramhwurste, (Smoked ,, ) | | 1 0 |
| Saussischen (Small Sausages) | | 1 8 |
| Zungen in wein (Tongue in wine) | | 1 12 |

Nett Cash.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

---

**C. STEPHENS & SONS,**
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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## SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

**HENRY S. KING & CO.**
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

---

**SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,**
**VETERINARY SURGEONS.**

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

---

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

---

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs. | | | |
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FO | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | | cases of 25 lbs. | per doz. bl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | A W/1 American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

---

## THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE COMPANY.

D. MACROPOLO is the appointed Agent for the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes, manufactured by the Egyptian Cigarette Company, Egypt, who have gained a great reputation in all parts of the globe for the superiority and exquisiteness of their Cigarettes.

1. Seymour Cigarettes...per box of 100 Rs. 4 0 0
2. Wolseley do. ... ,, ,, 3 8 0
3. Khedive do. ... ,, ,, 2 8 0
4. Sphinx do. ... ,, ,, 2 0 0

N.B.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are without mouth-pieces.

We hereby give Notice that we have appointed Mr. D. MACROPOLO, of Bombay, our Sole Agent in India for the sale of our Cigarettes.

For the Egyptian Cigarette Company,
ATANASIO GIORGIADIS.

---

## NEILGHERRY TEAS,

KTE in a triangle. **KODANAAD ESTATES.** RTE in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets | Re. 1 10 |
| Pekoe | ,, 1 6 |

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

**BOLTON AND COMPANY,**
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

---

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE

## BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

*The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.*

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A., (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company
HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.
BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. PRESCOT & WINTER.
AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of London, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

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## NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

---

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"

ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.)

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## THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling, Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, of Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq., (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq., (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq., (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
SECRETARY—J KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.
BRANCHES:
LONDON (25 Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.

2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.

3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A Preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "North-China Insurance Company" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

——— hereby request that you will allot to——— shares in the above named Company, and——— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to——— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and——— authorize you to register ———as the holder——— of the said shares.

Name in full ———
Address in full ———
Description ———
Date ———
Signature ———

All applications in Bombay to be addressed to
WALLACE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

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## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-FACTORY at Girgaum Back Road, near the Cawasjee Patel Tank. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully at very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of TEMPLE BAR having CHANGED HANDS, the Present Manager begs to announce to the Public that, with his past experience in Bombay, he is enabled to make the following great reductions without detriment to quality of articles supplied:—

| BREAKFASTS, | TIFFINS, | DINNERS, |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 0-12-0. | Rs. 1-0-0. | Rs. 1-8-0. |

BOARDERS BY THE MONTH Rs. 40 ONLY.

The Manager hopes that his endeavours to meet a long and much felt want will be responded to by his numerous patrons and friends, more especially since he has sent for from Europe expressly for Temple Bar a string band consisting of nine Lady, and six Gentlemen, Musicians, all of acknowledged skill.

The entire arrangements have also been remodelled and the Manager has the pleasure to state that nothing but the best of everything will in future be the order of the day.

EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

---

**INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.**
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTRIC MACHINES, | for 10 Incandescent Lamps | | | | Rs. 350 |
| Do. | 40 | | do. | | ,, 750 |
| Do. | fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each. | | | | ,, 1,200 |
| Do. | 8 | do. | 500 | do. | ,, 1,200 |
| Do. | 20 | do. | 500 | do. | ,, 2,000 |

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

---

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.**

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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## THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

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## STEEL BOILERS.

**DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,**
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] [illegible] [1851

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## INSURANCES.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

---

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1862 | £300,600 |
| ,, 1881 | £983,321 |

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | £1,254,277 3 1 | 1876 | £2,492,950 1 4 |
| 1871 | £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 | £4,673,299 5 1 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

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## FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund, |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL | ,, 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | ,, 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | ,, 3,750,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,600,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

## ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:*—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for........Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium ... | Rs. a. p.<br>21 5 4 | Rs. a. p.<br>24 8 8 | Rs. a. p.<br>28 10 0 | Rs. a. p.<br>33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

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**SWIFT & FARROW,**
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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**P. GRANT & SON,**
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

---

**BOLTON AND COMPANY,**
WINE MERCHANTS.

SHERRIES,
White Seal,

Offered as a fair good specimen of Sherry, fit for ordinary luncheon and dinner purposes, possessing body and flavor, and warranted to be genuine Xerez Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.

VINO DE PASTO,

A good medium Sherry, selected from among the best produce of the district of Xerez de la Frontera. It possesses all the characteristics of a sound Sherry Wine and is well suited for the dinner table or whenever a good glass of Sherry is required. Rs. 24 per dozen.

MANZANILLA,

A similar Sherry to the above, but differing in colour; rich in appearance, good in body, excellent in flavor, and pleasantly stimulating. A wine for general use and recommended for the luncheon or dinner table. Rs. 26 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO,

A delicate, soft wine, translucent in appearance, pure, clean and moderately dry. Admirably suited for the use of dyspeptic persons, who require a wine acceptable to the palate, nourishing to the system, and with no tendency to promote acidity. A generous and yet a light wine. One to be selected when Sherry is ordered by the medical adviser. Rs. 33 per dozen.

MARSALA,

The Sician Sherry. Marsala in soil and climate very much resembles Xerez. This is a useful pleasant wine of considerable body. Rs. 15 per dozen.

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## SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

### RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address (also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

## BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,
## MAZAGON IRON WORKS
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
**Estimates** given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

---

## H. T. KIRBY & CO.'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. A valuable remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX VOMICA (No. 27.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS, REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX-VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to cautioned Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparation bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co and MESSRS. MADON & Co., Bombay

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## ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
## COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

ARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to he servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ... ...Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation ... .. ... ..Each Rs.

### CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four-and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation ... ,, 250

*N.B.*—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

### THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for long journey; Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14lb of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Stra and Tap to draw of the Cold Water,—Price Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT AND CO., 21A, Esplanade road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

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## THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works........74
Office..........30
WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY......CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.
OFFICE..........FORBES STREET, FORT.
TELEPHONE NOS.
PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

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## MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

## DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. —— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the —— and published in the —— of dated the —— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. —— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. —— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

—— Signature.
—— Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No. —— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by —— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said —— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——day of —— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ——1883.

—— President
—— Member
—— Ex-officio Member

*N. B.*—For convenience of drawing al transfers of this Debenture must be registered as the —— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April 1883

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*In Re*
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AND
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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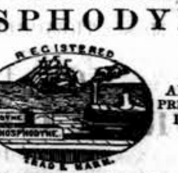

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemene, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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